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# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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## The Daily Commercial.

### ONE HUNDRED DAY'S SERVICE.

### TIME CREDITED ON NEXT DRAFT.

Volunteers who enter the one hundred day's service, should any of them be drafted, will receive credit for the same. The last clause of section VIIIth, of Orders No. 50, issued by Gov. Curtin, Commander-in-Chief of the State forces, is as follows:

"If any officer or soldier in this special service should be drafted he will be credited for the service rendered."

For instance, if the President should call for five hundred thousand men for one year's service, and, volunteers sufficient not answering, a draft is resorted to, any person volunteering in the three months' service and drafted, will have only nine months to serve. With the knowledge of this fact before them, we cannot see why volunteers are so tardy in coming forward. Probably within the one hundred days of special service the rebellion will have received its death-blow, and the necessity of a draft be obviated. The Recruiting Committee have authorized Major-General NEGLEY to offer a special bounty of twenty-five dollars for all volunteers for the three months' service, to the number of four companies. This bounty is proportionably as liberal as the government bounties, and will no doubt stimulate recruiting to-day.

### The Rebel Invasion.

The telegraphic and railroad communication with Washington City continues interrupted, and we have no reliable intelligence concerning military movements in that quarter. A fight was rumored to have taken place in the vicinity of the capital yesterday morning, but it has not been verified. Baltimore is reported quiet. The rebels are believed to have designs on Annapolis, where there is a sufficient force to repel any attempt they may make. A force from General SIGEL's troops have driven the enemy out of Frederick, and now occupy it. A large force of rebels has recrossed the Potomac with the plunder they obtained in Frederick and the counties adjacent. The rebels are reported to be in force at Bladensburg, some eight or nine miles from Washington, where considerable skirmishing was going on. The bridge over Gunpowder river, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, is being repaired, and will be completed in three or four days. The capture of Major General FRANKLIN is confirmed.

### Sixth Ward—A Stirring Address.

A meeting has been held in the Sixth Ward and an address put forth in behalf of the loyal cause. The proceedings and address will be found on our second page this morning. The address is equally appropriate for all the wards. It is not only sound in doctrine, but is an eloquent appeal to loyal men in this hour of need.

### Late News Items.

Gen. Hunter brought to Wheeling a goodly number of negroes, most of whom have enlisted. When they were stripped for examination, some of their backs were found to be terribly scarred with the lash from the neck to the waist. One of the contrabands had written "on to him" like a dog out. The Government don't own a shoe that will fit him. He will have to be sent to Philadelphia to get a shod. Only nine out of fifty were rejected as recruits.

The occasion of the Kearsarge and Alabama affair was improved at Ashton-under-Lyne by a large meeting at which the Mayor presided, where the Rev. F. H. Williams made a bitter speech against England's neutrality. A resolution for memorializing the Queen in favor of Southern recognition was carried, and forwarded to Mr. Lindsay, "in order to strengthen his position when he brought forward his promised resolution on this subject in the House of Commons."

The Washington *Chronicle* says:—Mr. John H. Bragg, who left Richmond a few days ago, has reached this city on his way to Baltimore. He gives a sad account of the destitution which prevails in the Confederate capital, and of the sweeping conscription which is enforced on all classes of citizens.

A new paper mill is about to be started in Zanesville, Ohio, by Messrs. Rishtine and Matthews, for the manufacture of printing and wrapping paper.

A woman named Carrie Adams, in Chicago, shot a man on Sunday night. The man was the leader of a gang of roughs who assaulted her in the dark with a knife, having first broken the lamp in her hand. She surrendered herself to the police at once.

A few days ago, a lad named Murphy escaped from the Reform School at Chicago. He was arrested last Saturday by Mr. Morse, an officer of the establishment, who took him in charge for the purpose of carrying the youth back to his old quarters. When within a short distance of the Reform School, Murphy suddenly drew a pistol, presented it at the head of the officer and fired. The bullet penetrated Mr. Morse's lower jaw, but fortunately the injury sustained is not expected to terminate fatally. The young rascal, after making the daring attempt to murder the officer, succeeded in effecting his escape.

The eighth Missouri regiment having returned from the war received a grand banquet from the citizens of St. Louis, last Saturday afternoon. Eloquent speeches were made upon the occasion, and a letter from Gen. Rosecrans was read.

On Sunday afternoon Archbishop Kendrick blessed the bells of the Church of St. Joseph in St. Joseph, St. Louis. The bells are three in number, the largest weighing 5,000 lbs.

Rev. Mr. Dexter, editor of the *Congregationalist*, has been called to account for exchanging pulpits with Rev. Charles Beecher, the heretic. Mr. Dexter replies, reaffirming his confidence in Mr. Beecher's substantial orthodoxy, and says: "In the exercise of this confidence in the soundness of heart, and of the great essentials of his doctrine, and in testimony to the consistency of that spirit which would thrust a good man—whose labors Christ accepts—out of the ministry because his philosophy of theology is different from its own, I exchanged pulpit services with Mr. Beecher—he being the Orthodox Congregational pastor of an Orthodox Congregational Church."

A soldier writing to his parents in Zanesville, Ohio, speaks thus of Vallandigham: "So the *Daddy of all Copperheads* has returned to Ohio spitting out his venom again. I wish the people would turn him over to the tender mercies of the soldiers. We would soon be putting down treason and it is just as needful to put down that reptile as it is any other traitor."

Major Samuel Walker, a gauger, in the Boston Custom House for thirty-four years, died at his residence in Chelsea on Monday, at the age of sixty-four. He was appointed to office by President Jackson, and was considered one of the most experienced gaugers in the country. He perfected the present system of gauging.

The Denver *News* of the 30th ult. says that gold comes in more freely than for a long time. The gulches yield unprecedentedly and the water supply is abundant. On the Blue and Arkansas river regions, and in the Clear Creek country, mining has a new impetus. The drawback is, that laborers and wages are high. "A terrible earthquake" is reported to have been felt at Nebraska City on the 4th. Three persons were hurt by falling buildings. A dreadful hail-storm took place at the same time.

### Bounty—How to Raise the Money.

General James S. Negley has been authorized by the Finance Committee to pay a cash bounty of $25 to every man enlisting for one hundred days. This is a good beginning. Now let the Councils and County Commissioners act, and promptly appropriate a sufficient amount to at least double the amount, proposed by the Committee. The burdens of the war should fall as equally as possible upon all. Those who have the greatest amount of property need the most protection, and should pay liberally for its defence. If they will not shoulder muskets themselves nor give of their means to induce others to do so, reach them through taxation. It is not fair to be continually bleeding a few liberal citizens, while others are permitted to get off without paying anything towards the support of the families of those who are exposing their lives in the defence of our common country. Philadelphia has already passed an ordinance to raise funds to pay a bounty of fifty dollars; Lancaster county will do the same, and why not Pittsburgh and Allegheny county. If but a few days before the Legislature meets in extra session, when the necessary legislation can be procured. What say the Councils and Commissioners? Shall we have a tax that will reach all classes—the close-fisted as well as the open-handed? Liberal bounties will bring the men promptly, and we fear nothing else will.

### Late Military Intelligence.

Concerning the rebel movement against Washington and Baltimore, the telegraphic dispatches of yesterday were very unsatisfactory. Skirmishing with the rebel advance was kept up during Monday, on the Rockville road, leading to Washington, to a point four miles west of Tenallytown, and it was reported that the invaders burned the residence of F. P. Blair, Sr. Up to noon of Monday, the Washington papers say, the reports of the numbers and purposes of the rebel invading forces were confusingly conflicting. The *Star* says that it has received information from an intelligent and reliable source that the rebel army of invasion marched down the valley forty-five thousand strong, including eight thousand cavalry, under Breckinridge, Imboden and McCausland. Longstreet was at Gordonsville on Tuesday of last week, with additional forces to join the army of invasion, and it is supposed that army was attempting the capture of Washington by surprise. Up to a quarter past two o'clock, Monday, there had been no general engagement in the neighborhood of Washington, but cavalry skirmishing was going on at intervals. The enemy has not made his appearance anywhere within range of our guns, and so far has shown no disposition to do so. No casualties have been reported on our side in the fight Monday morning, between Lowell and the rebel cavalry. A dispatch states that Moseby has two hundred and forty-two men in his command, and expects to have six "orce increased. In the fight at Aldie, Moseby captured eighty-one cavalry men, killed twenty, and captured a major and a 12-pounder cannon. Kincheloes, in command of one company, is operating near Fairfax Court House and Occoquan.

A correspondent, who left Hagerstown on Friday evening, reports that up to that time the rebels had burned no house in the town except the railroad engine house. Two large piles of government hay was burned, and one warehouse containing a large quantity of government grain was fired, but the fire was extinguished by rebel consent, on condition that the citizens would remove the grain and burn it. This was done. Another warehouse was saved by the payment of $80—removing and burning the contents. The burning of the warehouse would endanger the town. The great smoke from burning the hay, grain, &c., doubtless gave rise to the supposition that the town was on fire. No private house was injured, nor were the citizens robbed, as was alleged. The plunder by Imboden's cavalry was confined to boots, shoes, and clothing, taken from the stores. The Town Council paid McCausland a subsidy of $20,000 (nothing but greenbacks would do them), and $15,000 worth of clothing, on condition that the town should not be fired. McCausland's brigade of rebel infantry, (of 1,200 or 1,500,) held the town from 3 p. m. to 12 midnight, (of Wednesday,) plundering the dry stores, and the market house, filled with government property, saddles, &c. Imboden's cavalry was on the ground on Friday, the force not known. About 300 came into town, breaking open some stores, demanding the opening of some others, plundering and carrying off what they wanted. The rear of this band of guerrillas that burned the engine house, &c.—The alleged destruction of property by Hunter in Virginia, is their excuse for such severity with Hagerstown. The rebel officers say they would not move their troops on the defences of Washington, but it they could capture Baltimore, Washington must fall.

A telegram yesterday morning announced the arrest of a Colonel Thomas Jefferson Stanton, at Newark, for denouncing the government. It appears the fellow is a rebel Lieut. Colonel, taken prisoner at New Orleans by Gen. Butler, and sent to Fort Warren, where he remained fourteen months, and was paroled by Gen. Dix, who required him to report in New York every week. He has been lounging about the bar-rooms of one or two public houses in Newark, singing rebel songs, praising Capt. Semmes' recent letter concerning his captures, denouncing President Lincoln, &c. Stanton says he has endeavored several times to be exchanged, but his efforts have been always unsuccessful. He has disposed of a gold watch and other articles since his sojourn North, and is now nearly destitute. He freely avows his desire to fight again in the rebel cause, and loses no opportunity to insult the loyal feeling of the people by his treasonable sentiments.

Our dispatches yesterday morning gave full accounts of the operations of the rebel pirate Florida, in the waters in the vicinity of New Bedford, Mass., up to Saturday. A later dispatch states that on Sunday afternoon the steamer Electric Spark, on her way from New York to Havana and New Orleans, was boarded and taken possession of by the privateer Florida. When the Florida was first discovered she was distant about fifteen miles to the Northward and hailing for the Electric Spark, on which she gained rapidly. When 7 or 8 miles distant the Florida hoisted the English flag, which she kept flying until within a few yards of the steamer, when the rebel colors were substituted and a shot fired astern of the Electric Spark, closely followed by another across her bows. The latter did not prove necessary, as only a shell was fired, which after striking the water a few feet from the vessel, passed directly over her about midship. The steamer then hove to and was immediately boarded by a party from the Florida, who took possession of her and sent the captain on board the latter, with his papers, personal property, &c. The mail, contained in sixty-five bags, was retained. The English schooner Lave had been previously boarded by the Florida, and was bonded in the sum of the capture of the Electric Spark. Both steamers soon headed for the schooner, which hove to until they came up. The captain, crew and passengers, about forty in number, were then put on board the Lave, which was bound for port. The Lave arrived at New York Monday morning. The Electric Spark had a very narrow escape from destruction, being mistaken for a transport. Had she not stopped after the third shot, a broadside from the rebel battery, which was in readiness for the purpose, would have destroyed her.

The President of the Inland Telegraph Company telegraphs from Philadelphia that the raiders have destroyed the line of the Independent Telegraph Company, and such of the lines of the American telegraph as were along the turnpike between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Until further orders, no steamboat will be allowed to ascend the Missouri river above Jefferson City without sufficient arms, ammunition, and crew competent to defend itself against the guerrillas now swarming in the counties along that stream.

It is reported that the Virginia Central Railroad, recently destroyed by our cavalry, has been repaired, and in operation from Richmond to Staunton.

## THE REBEL INVASION.

### War Meeting in Philadelphia.

### Recruiting in Independence Square.

### SUFFERINGS OF OUR WOUNDED AT MONOCACY.

### Supplies Sent to Their Relief.

### GEN. SIGEL OCCUPIES FREDERICK.

### WHOLE REBEL FORCE 38,000.

*BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON STILL THREATENED.*

### FIGHT NEAR WASHINGTON.

### Frederick Reported in our Possession

### REBELS RECROSSING THE POTOMAC.

### MARYLAND MILITIA CALLED OUT.

### BALTIMORE REPORTED QUIET.

### General Ord in Command.

### Gen. Franklin's Capture Confirmed

WASHINGTON BRANCH R.R. DESTROYED.

*REBEL DESIGNS ON ANNAPOLIS.*

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.

A large meeting was held here to-day in Independence Square. The State House Bell was rung at noon, calling the citizens together. Many places of business were closed. The people assembled in large numbers in rear of the State House. The object of the meeting was to organize military companies to respond to the call of Governor Curtin. Stirring addresses were delivered by Judge Knox, the Honorable William D. Kelly, Judge Shannon, of Pittsburgh, and others. Considerable excitement has prevailed all day. In front of Independence Hall there were about half a dozen recruiting stands. These have been well patronized and recruiting goes on briskly. In the evening recruiting parties paraded the principal streets with transparencies. Nothing could be heard along the principal streets to-day but the fife and drum.

Intelligence reached here to-day that the wounded in the fight at Monocacy were suffering greatly for want of care. The United States Christian Commission send to-night by special car to Gettysburg fourteen delegates with ninety-two boxes of hospital and battle-field stores for their immediate relief. A branch of the Commission at Gettysburg will have transportation to Monocacy ready on arrival of the delegation. Our forces under Sigel occupied Frederick City this morning. Our forces at Harper's Ferry are in communication with Gen. Sullivan at Martinsburg and will act in conjunction.

There is a rumor here that a portion of the rebels have re-crossed the Potomac below Harper's Ferry. A gentleman from Frederick city, now in town, who has been in consultation at headquarters says he counted the enemy as they passed through Frederick, and they numbered 38,000 infantry with one hundred and forty pieces of artillery. A portion of this force was to have met A. P. Hill at Leetown with reinforcements. This is reliable.

All quiet on the Northern Central Railroad—there are no rebels on the line, which is being repaired as fast as possible. Baltimore and Washington are still threatened by a large force.

Communication between Baltimore and Washington was cut off this afternoon, the rebels having cut the wires. No train was run to-day between Baltimore and Washington. The officers of that road will not run their trains until they think it safe to do so. The telegraph line was working from Baltimore to Annapolis Junction. Whatever trouble is, I shall retain twelve of the disciplined regiments of the first division in the city, ready, willing and abundantly able to put down promptly any demonstration against the peace and good order of the community. I regret that after the explanation to you yesterday in person, you should have deemed it necessary to publish your letter, and I hope, therefore, you will have no objection to the publication of this answer, to allay any fears which you may have excited. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, C. W. SANDFORD, Major General.

By order of Major General Duryea, the 6th and 56th regiments of Brooklyn, State militia, are to be recruited to the full standard within ten days, to answer the call for one hundred days men.

On Sunday night orders were received at the navy yard here to dispatch at once to Baltimore as large a force of sailors as could be mustered at this station to man the improvised batteries in the neighborhood of that city. Admiral Paulding immediately answered the call by sending quite a number from the school ship, Sabine, and it is presumed that like drafts will be made on other navy yards for gunners.

Another draft of seamen will be made this P. M. from the receiving ship North Carolina and sent by steamer with all possible despatch to Baltimore, where they will be used in manning the improvised batteries which have been and are still being raised for the defence of that city. The draft will doubtless be the size of the previous one and will be in charge of an executive officer of the Navy Yard, Capt. Faulding.

## Gov. Seymour's General Order.

### Recruiting of the National Guard.

### Appeal to the People of the State.

ALBANY, July 12.

Gov. Seymour has issued a general order, directing the commanders of all regiments of the National Guard to report the condition and readiness for immediate service. The Major Generals and brig. Generals are directed to see that their commands are promptly observed throughout their Divisions and Brigades. In connection with this order he also issues an appeal to the people of the state to aid in carrying it out, by joining the National Guard, or by such other measures as will give that organization the number required by law. He says: "Unless I am much deceived I cannot respond to the call now made by the President of the United States. The National Constitution declares that a well regulated militia is necessary to the security of the State. If we had been of this truth we should not have been exposed to invasion, to the disgrace of riots, and the inroads of disloyal communities. The negligence and false economy which led us to disregard this warning have been fearfully punished. The cost of arming and equipping the National Guard would have been trifling when compared with the amount which New York must now pay as its quota of the expense of driving back the armies which have overrun the National Capital. Let us be warned by the errors of the past. I implore all citizens to lay aside passions and prejudice and to unite in carrying out a law dictated by the highest honor, duty, interest and the safety of the State and nation. In many parts of New York this duty has been rendered difficult of performance by the burden of raising a call for the militia has been thrown upon a few sections of the State. In time of civil war we are perplexed with many questions which may not arise in times of peace. Some of them from different standpoints, and reach conflicting conclusions. It is only ignorance and bigotry which will make these differences and views occasions for recriminations and reproaches. However we may differ upon other points there should be no conflict of opinion as the duty we owe to the State and National Governments. I exhort all not to let their passions, their prejudices and suspicions to increase the danger which overhangs us, and to unite in supporting what is essential to the preservation of the national unity and power of our State and the peace and good order of society. Foremost among them is the organization of men liable to duty without respect to creed or political opinions into local military companies in order to me t the constitutional requirements of the General Government, to secure the enforcement of the laws of the State, and afford security to the lives and homes of our citizens. This must be done at once."

## From Cairo and Below.

### GUERRILLAS OPERATING ON WHITE RIVER.

### Memphis and Little Rock R.R. Torn up

### SECESH RAILWAY GUARD RELEASED.

CAIRO, July 12—11 p. m.

The steamer Belle Memphis has just arrived with Memphis papers of Wednesday and thirty-two bales of cotton for St. Louis. Reports from White River state that guerrillas were active along that stream. The steamer Commercial on her way up was fired into at Lambert's Station on the 6th. Several other boats were fired into at different points along the river, but sustained no damage. A small gang of guerrillas tore up the track of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad ten miles this side of Brownsville on the night of the 7th and the next train to Little Rock was thrown off the track, killing the engineer and fireman and slightly wounding a few passengers and destroying the engine.

Marmaduke is said to be absent from his command on sick leave. His force was threatening the Railroad. All quiet at Little Rock. White river is very low and difficult to navigate. Guards and transports get frequently aground and disabled.

MEMPHIS, June 11.

Several arrivals from White river report everything quiet at Little Rock and Duvall's Bluff. Boats from New Orleans report the lower river quiet.

General Washburne's recent order detailing a guard of prominent secesh to run on the trains, has caused a complete cessation of firing on the cars. General Washburne has released the guard upon their parole of honor to report for duty whenever firing upon trains shall again occur. Nothing from Gen. Smith's expedition.

## From California.

### HEAVY ROBBERIES OF EXPRESS COMPANIES.

### The Depression of Mining Stocks.

### *ANOTHER INDIAN MASSACRE.*

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10th.

Since the late robbery of Wells, Fargo & Co's express, on the Washoe route, where twenty thousand dollars were taken, several other robberies of a like character have taken place at other points in the State. A large portion of the treasure first stolen, which was the heaviest bullion, had been found where the highwaymen had burned it. General McDowell has ordered a detachment of troops for the protection of the mail route between Sacramento and Virginia city. The depression in mining stock continues and bids fair to last a considerable time. The paying mines of Washoe are retrenching and withdrawing rock from Custom Mills. A wholesome feeling in favor of more economy gains grounds. The steamer Pacific has arrived from Oregon and British Columbia with a quarter million in gold. Mining operations are so far reported favorable. The massacre of twenty-two whites by Indians in the guerrilla country is reported.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS, MILITARY MEN AND SINGERS, and all suffering from *Irritation of the Throat and Hoarseness* will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" Their demulcient ingredients allay Pulmonary irritation, and, after public speaking or singing, when the throat is wearied and weakened by too much exercise, their use will give renewed strength to the vocal organs.

The Board of Education of Chicago have resolved upon increasing the salaries of the teachers in the Public Schools. The total increase will be $20,000.

## FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

### The Strength of Kinesaw.

### THE SIGNAL CORPS.

### Dispatch from General Sherman.

### HE TAKES TWO THOUSAND PRISONERS.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

**Dispatch from General Sherman—Our Arrival at the River—Capture of 2,000 Prisoners—The Rebel Army Across.**

[From the Nashville Times.]

We have just received the following note from General Webster confirming the above report.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 6, 1863—10 P. M.

MR. MERCER: I have just received a telegram from General Sherman, saying: "Our army rest its wings on the Chattahoochie, above and below the bridge. The main rebel army is across; only one Corps—Hardee's—remains on this side, occupying the *tete du pont*. The weather is very bad. We have driven the enemy from the strong position at Kinesaw and Smyrnia, and camped five miles south of Marietta. We have taken about 2,000 prisoners. Our pickets are on the river bank at Prices Ferry, and at the mouth of Nickajack."

Respectfully,
J. D. WEBSTER, Brigadier General.

### Look Out for Rebel Spies.

**Scouts Captured at Harrisburg—They have Plenty of Gold—Strange Representations.**

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS AND DESERTERS.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* of Monday has the following account of the capture of a rebel who was on a visit to the capital:

On Thursday night an individual visited one of our clothing stores, and made several purchases, paying for the same in specie. When leaving, he remarked that "he would now go across the river." This excited the suspicions of the proprietor in the store, who concluded to watch his operations. The stranger was followed to the river bank, and afterwards through a number of streets, until he arrived in the vicinity of the Provost Marshal's office, when the storekeeper secured the assistance of a guard and captured the suspected individual. He was taken before the Provost Marshal, and examined, when he acknowledged that he belonged to the rebel army, and had come here from Hagerstown. A considerable sum of gold was found in his pocket. He was then placed under guard for a further hearing, which will probably take place on Monday.

ANOTHER OF THE SAME SORT.

The *Telegraph* also relates that a squad of citizens brought one rebel prisoner and several deserters and straggliers to Harrisburg on Sunday morning. The rebel prisoner was taken near Millerstown, Perry county, on his way, as he says, to Gettysburg, where he designed to give himself up. He states that he was at Hagerstown and left there early on Wednesday morning; after riding some fifteen miles he turned off into a by-road near Middletown and made his escape from the rebel ranks—that he had been in the ranks since the commencement of the war. The month passed, before a pair of shoes were furnished to the soldier; during the whole month a pair of pants was all of his service the balance of the outfit to bring home. A company recruited to-night could be mustered in, clothed and sent forward to the Seat of War to-morrow. Col. Foulk, although a detailed officer in this city, has taken a very active part in raising men for the present emergency, and through his energy and perseverance the first company which will leave Pittsburgh was raised under Capt. Ballentine and Lieutenant McMunn. The Colonel's speech was eminently practical and had its due weight with his auditors.

Mr. Bulger called attention to the fact that the manufacturers and business men had generally paid no regard to the suggestion of the Mayor, that they should close business until the number of men required from the county was raised, and moved that the meeting reiterate the request of the Mayor. So long as men cared more for dollars and cents than their country, volunteering would be an up hill business.

Before the meeting adjourned a new roll was started for the organization of a company headed by Captain Negly. The second name on the list is our well known fellow-citizen Samuel Patterson, *who is over sixty years of age.* Here is an example which should have its weight in inducing our young men to fill up the ranks of the various companies now in process of organization.

When we left the hall an effort was being made, with a fair prospect of success, to consolidate the various companies now being formed into one company at camp, and orders have been received to have it ready to leave at the shortest notice. The Government needs every available man, and is calling all the outlying forces in.

**Buffalo Market.**

BUFFALO, July 12.

FLOUR—Active and a shade lower.
WHEAT—Declined 1c and nominal; Spring $2,30, closing dull and drooping.
CORN—Quiet; No. 2 $1,42½.
OATS—Quiet and a shade easier.
WHISKY—Dull at $1,90½.
LAKE IMPORTS—Flour, 6,132 bbls; Wheat, 62,200 bushels; Corn, 35,115 bushels; Oats, 163,679 bushels.
CANAL EXPORTS—Flour, 1,242 bbls; Wheat, 90,980 bushels; Corn, 59,550 bushels; Oats, 50,300 bushels.

**Oswego Market.**

OSWEGO, July 12.

FLOUR easier, though not quotable.
WHEAT opened without much enquiry, but closed lower. Sales this morning of No. 2 Spring at $2 32½; Amber Indiana $2 56½.
CORN was held at $1 52@1 53.

### MARRIED:

EWING—WHEELER—On Wednesday evening, June 29th, at the residence of the bride's father, Zanesville, Ohio, by Rev. Mr. Leavitt, assisted by Rev. A. M. Reed, Capt. C. T. EWING, of Pittsburgh, and Miss S. ELLA WHEELER.

MACKEREL—Large and medium, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON.

## City Intelligence.

### War Meeting Last Night.

### ENTHUSIASM INCREASING.

*OLD MEN SET AN EXAMPLE FOR THE YOUNG.*

**One Company Full and Goes Forward To-Day.**

### ELOQUENT AND PATRIOTIC SPEECHES.

The adjourned War meeting last night in Wilkins Hall was largely attended, and the enthusiasm seems to be largely on the increase. Mayor Lowry presided, and made a brief, pointed and patriotic speech, urging the duty of all to respond to the call of the Governor for volunteers to defend the State and National Capital from the danger that threatens them.

Col. J. B. Sweitzer made an eloquent appeal to his old friends and fellow citizens to come to the rescue of the State and Nation, and thus avoid the disgrace which will attach to the names of Pennsylvanians if they fail in their duty in this great emergency. He told the people plainly that if they did not go voluntarily, that go they must, and that soon. The war was not ended—day light could not yet be seen, and the present was the greatest emergency since the war commenced. The time for talking was past—work was what was now needed.

Rev. Dr. Pressly made one of his characteristic speeches, which seemed to touch the popular heart. The doctor is an eloquent speaker, and from his position as an eminent divine his words have great weight with the people. He thanked God that we yet had the old flag, the old constitution, and the old capital, and he exhorted those present to rally in their defense and drive the vile invader back and back, until he was compelled to take refuge in the Gulf.

Captain Negley made a few remarks urging those present to enroll themselves at once, and set the example by putting down his own name.

Col. Wm. L. Foulk was called upon and responded in a brief speech full of practical suggestions, telling truths and sound common sense. He said that every inducement was now offered to men to volunteer in addition to that of duty and patriotism. It was not now like it was in the three month's service at the commencement of the war—then warfare was new to us, and nobody knew what to do in the way of organizing and equipping companies and regiments, and sending them promptly forward. Now it was different. Every one knew when eighty-three men presented themselves they composed a full company and would be mustered into service without delay. They receive their entire outfit of clothing, pants, blouse, shoes, underclothing, indeed their entire outfit at once. How different it was in the early stages of the war. Then a month passed, before a pair of shoes were furnished to the soldier; during the whole month a pair of pants was all of his service the balance of the outfit to bring home. A company recruited to-night could be mustered in, clothed and sent forward to the Seat of War to-morrow. Col. Foulk, although a detailed officer in this city, has taken a very active part in raising men for the present emergency, and through his energy and perseverance the first company which will leave Pittsburgh was raised under Capt. Ballentine and Lieutenant McMunn. The Colonel's speech was eminently practical and had its due weight with his auditors.

Mr. Bulger called attention to the fact that the manufacturers and business men had generally paid no regard to the suggestion of the Mayor, that they should close business until the number of men required from the county was raised, and moved that the meeting reiterate the request of the Mayor. So long as men cared more for dollars and cents than their country, volunteering would be an up hill business.

Before the meeting adjourned a new roll was started for the organization of a company headed by Captain Negly. The second name on the list is our well known fellow-citizen Samuel Patterson, *who is over sixty years of age.* Here is an example which should have its weight in inducing our young men to fill up the ranks of the various companies now in process of organization.

When we left the hall an effort was being made, with a fair prospect of success, to consolidate the various companies now being formed into one company at camp, and orders have been received to have it ready to leave at the shortest notice. The Government needs every available man, and is calling all the outlying forces in.

**Central Board of Education.**

The Central Board of Education met Tuesday evening, July 12, 1864.

Present, Messrs. Brush, Littell, Lowe, Marshall, McAuley, Sergeant, Singerly and Negley, President.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Mr. McAuley, from the Finance Committee, presented a report which was accepted and filed.

Mr. Brush, from the Committee on Teachers and Salaries, reported the following apportionment for teachers of Ward, High and Colored Schools for the ensuing year, viz:

| | Grammar Teachers | Intmd'e Teachers | Primary Teachers |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Ward..... | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| 2d do..... | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| 3d do..... | 1 | 3 | 6 |
| 4th do..... | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 5th do..... | 1 | 4 | 8 |
| 6th do..... | 1 | 4 | 10 |
| 7th do..... | 1 | 2 | 7 |
| 8th do..... | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| 9th do..... | 1 | 2 | 6 |

High School—1 Principal, 1 Professor of Mathematics, 1 Teacher of Book-keeping and Penmanship, 1 Teacher of Drawing, 2 Assistant Teachers.

Colored School—One Principal and one Assistant.

Salaries—Ward Schools, Principals $950, Grammar teachers $400, Intermediate teachers $350, Primary teachers $300.

High School—Principal $1,200, Professor of Mathematics $1,050, Teacher of Book keeping and Penmanship $800, Teacher of Drawing $220. One assistant $600; one Assistant $500.

Colored School—Principal $700; Assistant $300.

Provided, in case of the appointment of teachers of less than one year's experience in teaching in Public Schools, then said teachers to receive $30 per annum less than aforesaid rates.

Janitor of High School, $400. Janitor of Colored School, $100.

On motion, the report was accepted, and recommendation adopted.

The following bills were presented and warrants authorized in payment thereof:

| | |
|---|---|
| G. J. Sellman & Co., printing and stationery | 70 00 |
| Warrants and Receipt Books and Diplomas | 2 25 |
| | $31 00 |
| Kay & Co., Stationery | 14 00 |
| Wm. Hamilton, Stationery | 58 19 |
| W. S. Haven, Printing and Stationery | 25 60 |
| Estate of G. W. Weyman, Chemicals | 4 15 |
| J. McMillan, Printing | 7 00 |
| Alex. Loughridge, Binding | 1 50 |
| H. Boice, removing rubbish, washing towels, &c | 10 00 |

On motion of Mr. Marshall, the Board proceeded to the election of teachers and Janitor for High and Colored Schools, which resulted in the election of the following:

High School—Principal, Philotus Dean; Professor of Mathematics, W. W. Dickson; Teacher of Penmanship and Bookkeeping, A. Cowley; Teacher of Drawing, Henry Moser; Assistants, Joseph H. Montgomery and Miss Josephine A. Shepiar; Janitor, Hugh Boice.

Colored Schools—Principal, Calvin Sackett; Assistant, Mrs. Emily Burr; Janitrix, Mrs. Sarah Elsbury.

On motion adjourned.

**Another Company of Invalids gone to the Front.**—We noticed the fact that Capt. Davis had gone to Harrisburg with a company of invalids who had been doing provost duty here. At noon yesterday captain Pugh received orders to send on Captain Ford's company of the Invalid Corps, doing duty at Camp Reynolds. They will be sent away by the train this afternoon. There is now but one company at camp, and orders have been received to have it ready to leave at the shortest notice. The Government needs every available man, and is calling all the outlying forces in.

**Buffalo and Green's Troupe.**—Another crowded audience was assembled at the theatre last evening to hear the beautiful singing and witness the amusing and entertaining performances of Buffalo & Green's Minstrels. This troupe, always first-class, seems to improve, like wine, with age, and the more the people visit them the oftener they want to go. New features are presented each evening, so that each entertainment is novel and fresh.

**The Departmental Troops Ordered Out.**—The Departmental troops belonging to this district have been called out. They comprise four companies—one at Pulaski, Lawrence county; another at Washington, Lawrence county; a third at West Alexandria, Washington county, and the fourth at West Finley, washington county. As the emergency is great we suppose these men will be sent on with the least possible delay.

**Camp Meeting.**—The trustees of the Tarentum Camp Ground held a meeting on Tuesday afternoon in the Smithfield street M. E. Church, and resolved to hold a Camp Meeting, commencing on the 21th of August. The congregations in the Allegheny district are invited to participate in the meeting.

**Important Notice.**—The members of Finance Committee of Allegheny city are earnestly requested to meet at the Mayor's office this (Wednesday) morning, at half past eight o'clock.

## War Meeting in Allegheny.

### STIRRING ADDRESS OF HON. THOS. WILLIAMS.

### VOLUNTEERS RUSHING FORWARD

### Extra Bounty of $50 Guaranteed.

### Business to be Suspended To-Day.

### ALLEGHENY CITIZENS IN EARNEST.

An adjourned meeting of the citizens of Allegheny, interested in raising the quota of one hundred days' men, required under the call of the Governor, was held at Audience Hall on Tuesday evening. The Hall was densely thronged and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed.

The meeting was called to order by James Park, jr., who after making a few appropriate remarks introduced the Hon. Thomas Williams, M. C., from the Twenty-third District, whose appearance on the stand was greeted with hearty applause.

Mr. Williams, after a few brief remarks, stated that a short time ago, while on a visit to the War Department, he had a conversation with Governor Brough of Ohio, who stated that his State had furnished 42,000 one hundred days' men in the field, and had already in garrison ready for orders 15,000 more. The State Government had been able to raise these men on account of the stringency of their militia law, a matter of vital importance to every State and one in which Pensylvania, he regretted to say, was deficient. Had this State had a perfect militia law she no doubt would have come up to the necessities of the emergency with a force equally as large as those of any of her sister States. There were, he averred, within the bounds of the State some half a million of men capable of bearing arms, and yet but a few hundred had been furnished during the present emergency, to repel the invaders from our soil. The invasion, in his opinion, would not have any serious bearing upon the general result of the impending conflict before Richmond, and appeared to be the last desperate effort of the enemy to sustain their sinking cause. The object of the raid or invasion was intended to detach a portion of Grant's forces from before Petersburg; this plan would fail of success if a requisite number of the loyal men of the North would come forward and volunteer into the fortifications in and around Washington, and thereby enable the old and tried troops to join the grand army of Gen. Grant, and aid in the final overthrow of the rebellion.

In a recent interview with the Secretary of War, the latter, in answer to an interrogatory, informed the speaker that he could inform his constituents that "*Grant would take Richmond, and that before long.*" The present invasion, the gentleman continued, was the last convulsive effort of a dying rebellion; but no one could with surety tell the emergencies which might arise in the future, and the people of the old Keystone State should de end Pennsylvania with Pennsylvania arms. The enemy of Gen. Lee, he held, was the backbone of the rebellion, and that completely overthrown, the rebellion would be virtually at an end.

Mr. Williams paid a glowing tribute to the achievements and ability of General Sherman in the South, and closed his remarks with a fervent appeal to his constituency to come forward and lend their aid in preserving their country and their liberties.

The gentleman's speech was listened to with much attention, and he was greeted by frequent rounds of applause.

Billings G. Childs was next introduced to the meeting, and made one of his characteristic speeches, and as usual succeeded, to use a common phrase, in "bringing down the house." He expressed his determination to again take up arms in the defence of his country, and appealed in a most elegant manner to the patriotism of his fellow citizens. Mr. Childs' speech was well received, and he concluded amid a perfect storm of applause.

Colonel Clark, after repeated calls, appeared upon the stand and made a few practical remarks. He was of the opinion that if it was definitely understood that an extra bounty would be paid there would be no difficulty whatever in raising all the men required. The time for appealing by words to the interests and feelings had passed, and the hour for action had come. He regretted that there was not a better feeling manifested by those who could, without great sacrifice, enter the service to come forward and defend the greatest and best Government on the face of the earth, and intimated in a very sarcastic manner that merchants and others who would refuse to close their establishments for a day or two in order to accelerate enlist

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

**Parviance's New Photograph Establishment**, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. (entrance on Penn street). Reception Rooms and skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Parah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skilful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes. Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

**"Parvinance's Photograph Rooms**, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the smallest locket or ring to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Parvinance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.



# The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1864.


## NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

**For President:**

**ABRAHAM LINCOLN,**
OF ILLINOIS.

**For Vice-President:**

**ANDREW JOHNSON,**
OF TENNESSEE.

**For Congress—XXIId District.**

**JAMES K. MOORHEAD.**

## CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

**Special Election---Shall Soldiers Vote?**

### Portable Defensive Works.

Since the invention of gunpowder and the introduction of fire-arms, little or no progress has been made, except in improving their quality and in expertness in using them; so that, after all the experience which the world has had, armies are put in the field and fought essentially as they were a century ago. The greatest number and the best drilled men, with guns in their hands, has been the idea ever since the present mode of fighting was first known. It has been expanded, but no attempt has been made to supersede it, by the substitution of something else for men, the killing of whom in largest numbers usually decides the battle. In the navy, during the present war, the genius of Mr. ERICSSON has introduced what if it is not a new idea, is so great an improvement on the old one, that it amounts to nearly the same thing. By it, a few men, in comparative security, have been enabled to do the work of many. Our turreted iron-clads have wrought a revolution. But in the army there has been no corresponding improvement, nor scarcely any improvement at all. It is a remarkable fact. In everything else, invention has furnished substitutes for men and muscle, afforded protection where it did not do this, and alleviated the task imposed on physical endurance.

It is an astonishing fact, that while we have been inventing and making improvements for destroying the enemy, and though the enemy have all the while been busy at improvements and inventions to destroy us, we have done little or nothing for protection. Usually the progress has been in about an equal proportion. So that nothing, having for its object the saving of human life, has been achieved. To kill has, in fact, been the aim and effort of both sides.

A cotemporary, glancing casually at the subject, remarks: "Cannot the inventive talent of the most skilful people on the globe prepare some means of enabling our troops to march up to an enemy's fortifications without encountering certain death? Graver problems than this have been successfully wrestled with, and the land is full of the triumphs of the inventive powers of our countrymen. Let is be understood that we need portable defensive works designed for offensive operations, and they will be forthcoming also."

We have said that nothing has been done to produce a substitute for men whereby life would be saved—nothing for the army, corresponding to the monitors in the navy. This is not so. We do not remember to have seen the fact stated; nevertheless, we believe it to be a fact, that an inventor who, to an unequaled extent, by his genius has made his impress on the times in which we live, more than two years ago proposed to produce that which would be to the army what the monitors were to the navy,—an invention whereby a brigade in the field would do the work of a division, if not a corps, and afford protection to the men. We have reason to believe that the Government was not ignorant of this; nor was it without proof of the genius of the man proposing this grand idea; for the country was then attesting in every way possible to the value of the results achieved by him in another branch of the service. Further than this we know not, but this we state on good authority.

An ear less willing to listen, and a mind less disposed to encourage genius, might have deprived us of the monitors. An unwilling ear and the absence of a disposition to encourage genius may be the cause why the invention has never been heard of.

### The Effects of the War.

The London *Times* clips from the Birmingham *Post* the following whine:

A native of Worcester, writing to his brother in that city, gives a brief but perfect picture of individual life among the upper classes during the present lamentable war in America:—"I have made nothing during this year by my hard-earned labor, but, on the contrary, have lost a part of my property. My farm was in the vicinity of Manassas Junction, and part of the battle ground. The fight was over my property, and destroyed my fine house and barns and run. The waggons and five stacks were taken by the soldiers. My fence round 1 acre of land was also destroyed; and still I make no complaint, for I have my thumbs, and that I have not is the fault to have been born. All is a perfect waste, and desolation reigns around that portion of the country where we were living so flourishingly. The family is now to one now. I do not think I shall do anything with it any more; such a mode of life, I am not sure a piece of furniture or a rag of clothes I did not save 25 cents worth of all I had in this world."

Now, the above story may doubtless be correct, and if it is what then? We may as well inform the London *Times* of sacrifices ten thousand times more valuable and of a more irretrievable character than that made by "a native of Worcester." We can tell of widowed wives, orphaned children, homes made desolate, by the whole souled sacrifices which have been offered on our country's altar by the men who have fought and fallen in battle for the preservation of this great Republic, in defense of the homes of a Free People and for the extension of Human Liberty. At this too while "a native of Worcester," in England, has been sending across the Atlantic his ungrateful howl about losing property which he never could have acquired in his native Worcester, and in the enjoyment of which he was protected, until the rebels, whom he aided and abetted—whom he deemed made of better stuff than Northern mudsills—rose against their country. "A native of Worcester" has made a trifling sacrifice, compared with the privileges he has enjoyed since he first set foot on American soil. His complaint is simply another instance of base ingratitude.

### Charles Mackay at Baltimore.

In another column will be found the introductory part of a letter to the London *Times* by CHARLES MACKAY, written in Baltimore on the 8th inst. The opinion which pervaded that letter has recently been [illegible] British Government with a [illegible] misrepresentations of Northern society. There is something very suggestive in the fact of his having changed his quarters from New York to Baltimore in anticipation of events now transpiring

### A Solemn Warning.

A writer in the July number of the *United States Service Magazine*, contributes an interesting article entitled "England's weakness." It is a grouping together of many interesting facts which, without coloring, form startling pictures of the social condition of the English people. Boasted philanthropists and moralists, they are proven to be devoid of every generous and humane principle and impulse. The professed friends of universal liberty, their history shows them to be the worst despots and task-masters in the world. Although they gave liberally of their wealth to emancipate the slaves of the West Indies, they foster, cherish and protect among themselves a species of the most abject and appalling servitude of which we have any knowledge. They boast of their increase of population, power, strength, wealth and refinement, while poverty, destitution, misery, degradation and crime advance with still greater strides. We have all our lives been accustomed to read of the starved operatives, of the poor of London, and of men and women, boys and girls, working all their lives in the most squalid nakedness and wretchedness in the coal pits in the bowels of the earth, where sun-light never enters; and we have always been told that such misery was one of the consequences of over-population, and not to be attributed to any defect in the social systems of the people. Recent thorough investigations by a few English humanitarians have demonstrated the insincerity of the English people in this respect. The poverty and vice of the many are shown to be caused by the pride and avarice of the few. The wealth and assumed morality and purity of the nation are actually based upon and supported by a mass of the most abject misery and vice, greater in the proportion of inhabitants than any other Christian land, and which is rapidly and fearfully increasing.

We make one extract in regard to the frightful increase of vagrancy in the city of London alone:

"In 1840, the number of two thousand four hundred and three vagrants or 'tramps' were relieved by the City of London Union. In 1857, it relieved forty-one thousand seven hundred and forty-three. There are about fifty thousand of these regularly traveling beggars, who are depraved and filthy to an extent of which no untravelled American can conceive.

The horrible crime of infanticide is encouraged by means of burial clubs.

"Among the settled poor employed in manufactures, the so-called 'burial clubs,' entitling the parents of a child who has been enrolled to a certain sum in case of its death cause another by many thousand cases of infanticide. In the town of thirty-six thousand inhabitants, thirty-four thousand one hundred belonged to such clubs. Among the poor of Manchester, out of one hundred deaths, from sixty to sixty-five are of infants under five years old. One man put his child into nineteen clubs."

Mr. KAY, the author of a work recently re-published in this country, entitled "The Social Condition and Education of the People in England," furnishes the following testimony upon this point:

"A GREAT PART of the poorer classes of England are sunk into such frightful depths of hopelessness, misery and utter moral degradation that even mothers forget the affection of their little offspring, and kill them, as a butcher does his lambs, in order to make money by the murder, and therewith to lessen their pauperism and misery."

The writer in the Magazine says in relation to the prostitution of the women:

"Within a few months, two clergymen of very strict principles wrote ted against the their ulation in their parishes of a certain religious work by the Rev. Charles Kingsley, which work they regarded as entirely too labial times can in its tone. The answer was made by proving that in their respective parishes only one child in seven, and in the other only one in six, was born in wedlock. A Norfolk clergyman stated to the author of the 'Letters on Social Topics' that *never recalled to mind an instance* of his having married a woman who was not either *enciente*, or had not a child before her marriage."

Comparison of statistics shows that the so-called social evil, or promiscuous intercourse, has attained, *on an average*, a more alarming and revolting form in England than in any other European country, *France even included*. Such a statement appears incredible, but the truth forces belief. We have been accustomed to satisfy ourselves with a knowledge of the *surface* character of the English people, without making a complete analysis of their social condition. Linked with crime and its chief cause, we find that ignorance prevails to a lamentable extent. There are at the present day about eight millions persons in England and Wales—more than one-fourth of the entire population—who can neither read nor write. A very few years ago the Government paid but $625,000 annually for the education of the poor, and the amount has not been materially increased since. The population of England and Wales in 1861, was something more than twenty millions. Pennsylvania, for the same period, with a population less than three millions—or about *one-seventh* that of England and Wales—expended for Common School purposes almost $2,000,000, or a sum *twenty-one* times greater in proportion than that of those countries—and this exclusive of the city of Philadelphia. The Free States for the same period expended more than $15,000,000 for the Common Schools.

The same investigations which have given these startling facts to the world have also discovered their causes. The chief, and in fact the parent of them all, is the existence of a landed aristocracy. When landed property was in the hands of the many—the people generally—the peasantry were better fed and inconceivably better housed than at present. But since the system of "absorption" has been introduced, and has increased fearfully and fatally, the condition of the masses has grown more wretched and vile year by year. In 1770 there were in England alone two hundred and fifty thousand freehold estates in the hands of as many different families. As early as 1815 all the land had become concentrated into the hands of only thirty two thousand proprietors, and of late years his diminution has progressed at a truly startling rate. Within the past thirty years, the small farmers have disappeared entirely in Wales and almost so in England. Whenever one of this class offers his farm for sale, it is bought up at any cost by the landed proprietor and united to his great estate. In 1847 there were about eleven million three hundred thousand acres wholly uncultivated, and at the present day about *one third* of the best land is withdrawn from cultivation and turned into parks and pleasure grounds to tickle the pride and vanity of the aristocracy. This concentration has been followed by the pulling down of cottages and dwellings for the poorer class, and forcing labor into the towns to form vast masses of misery and vice. The number of vagrants has been frightfully increased, and they tramp from town to town carrying with them the most exquisite perfection of crime, and spreading it everywhere. It has also destroyed all small farmers, and given them the option of emigrating or of sinking deeper and deeper into the depths of ignorance, wretchedness and vice—the too common condition of English agricultural laborers. It seems impossible that this mass of misery and crime will not sooner or later convulse the thin shell of inflated aristocracy which has so long concealed it from the world.

We had intended to draw a parallel between this condition of English social systems and that which prevails in the slave States of our own country; but the length of our present article admonishes us to defer it to another time. Meanwhile the alarming facts we have but merely adverted to will bear mature reflection, and suggest to the people whether the present does not furnish the most desirable opportunity to remodel our systems so that we may in the future steer clear of the danger which inevitably impends over England.

THE N. Y. *Tribune* is of the opinion that within the last week enough able-bodied men ran away from Western Maryland and Southern Pennsylvania to have captured and caged every Rebel who has crossed the Potomac.

### One More Left.

The celebrated razor-strap man, who always has "one more left," has a competitor in Richmond who differs with him in that he (the razor-strap man) sells straps, while the Richmond man sells "whoppers." As he has some more left, we use his last one. This Richmond man is correspondent of the London *Telegraph*, and writes to his master the following among a mass of other stuff equally veracious:

Sheridan's cavalry have for some time abstained from everything like military operations, and appear to be devoting themselves to the plunder and devastation of the land.—They have wasted the country, destroyed food and every species of property, and left the helpless families in their lines to starve. As I write, there are, within twenty or thirty miles, numbers of the most refined and high-bred women and children who only too happy to receive their starving children the crumbs which but a year ago fell from the tables of their own slaves. Such is the brutal character of the war, as conducted by the white cavalry of the enemy. But this is only a trifle to the enormities practised by the negro cavalry of Butler These fiends, stimulated by the example and teachings of their infamous leader, now hold sway over the lower banks of the James River—a country the most fertile, and once the most prosperous, in this commonwealth. To the deeds above stated they add other and worse outrages. Numbers of gentlemen, of the most venerable and prominent families, seized by these negroes, stripped and flogged, to gratify their hate; while, to serve a yet more brutish mal-variety, ladies of the highest respectability are subjected to the most brutal passion of these demons. And yet there are those—not a few of you, I suppose—who think it strange that these wretches, when taken with arms in their hands, should be put to the sword by the brothers and husbands of those who have thus suffered. The employment of negro troops has been steadily avoided by the humane cabinet of Richmond, because it was well known to them that these semi-barbarians could not be restrained from the most terrible excesses. And, on the other hand, these troops have been employed by Mr. Lincoln precisely because he possesses all the same knowledge, and hoped that the dread of their outrages would terrify the south into submission.

It may be remembered that the copperhead press some time ago got up a story credited to some minister of the gospel in New Hampshire, to the effect that the Northern ladies who had gone down to Port Royal and other places in that vicinity, had been guilty of very improper conduct which was to develope itself before long in the production of a mixture of the races. That was proved to be a shameless lie. The story—the very affecting narrative of the *Telegraph* man at Richmond is another attempt to bring the negro troops into disrepute. We have not heard of any such acts as are described by this correspondent either before or since the commencement of the present war, except in cases where they were the immediate results of the system long enjoyed and encouraged by those "refined and high bred women" spoken of. The person who can perpit himself to be the coiner of such corrupt and abominable lies as are printed week after week in the London *Telegraph*, as Richmond correspondence, is not a "semi-barbarian," but must be a barbarian all complete.

### Personal.

Col. Wilson, of New York, is rapidly recovering from the injuries he received a few days ago.

The Dayton (Ohio) *Empire*, of Saturday, says: "A dispatch from New Lisbon, just received, brings the intelligence that Mrs. Rebecca Vallandigham, mother of the Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, died at her residence in that place this morning."

JOHN A. FISHER, a prominent member of the Harrisburg bar, died last Thursday.

It is announced by telegraph from Bombay, May 15, that Rev. Isidore Loewenthal, missionary to the Affghans, has been murdered at Peshawur. Mr. L was a missionary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, stationed at Peshawur, and he has now met the same fate as his brother and associate, the late Rev. Mr. Herbert. Mr. L was a man of great ability, and well known from the force and vivacity of his letters from the missionary field, and latterly as the honored governor General of India, has placed his name at the head of a subscription list for the benefit of Mrs. Janvier, the widow of Mr. Janvier.

The wife of the late Gen. Wadsworth is in Washington, endeavoring to gather from rebel prisoners, and from other sources, whatever information may be obtained in regard to the death of her husband.

Chevras Brafaard, aged 99 years, was buried by his brother Masons at East Haddam, Ct., last week. The oldest bell in the Union tolled his funeral knell—a bell brought to this country one hundred and forty years ago.

Barnum's fat woman, Miss Jane Pishon, formerly exhibited as Miss Jane Campbell, died at Brookfield, Ct., the other day. Her exhibition weight was 690 pounds. Nine men were employed to get her into her coffin, which was so wide that the door of the house had to be enlarged to enable its removal.

Abel Stearns, of Los Angeles, Cal., is said to be the largest cattle and land owner in the United States. This year his stock consisted of 48,000 on the beside 9,000 calves. He lost 7,000 head of cattle last winter through want of food.

William Begg, nephew of the Poet Burns, departed this life at the residence of Dr. Coventon, Canada, on Saturday last. Mr. Begg was 68 or 69 years of age at the time of his decease, was the son of Burns' sister Isabella, well known to every reader of the poet's biographies. He received a liberal education, being intended for the mechanical profession, but, owing to domestic affliction, he never took out his diploma. Coming out to Canada, he taught school for a time in Montreal, Gore district, until he was compelled, through physical infirmity, to retire to the retreat offered him by Dr. Coventon's family. Mr. Begg inherited much of the peculiar genius of his family. He was a great lover of *belles lettres*, and by the uniform affability of his deportment won for himself a real number of friends. He lived and died unmarried.

Major General J. H. Peck has been appointed second in command of the Department of the East, under General Dix, his headquarters to be in Mulberry city.

Some weeks ago the London *Times* published two or three letters from R. Covingsby, who professed to be an engineer in a large establishment, where he mingled with great numbers of workingmen, whose opinions he gave as being well disposed to the projects of reform admitting them to the franchise, and asking the Reformers to let them alone. The letters were well written, and effected, of course, many animadversions, eulogiums, comments, &c. But Covingsby has now been unearthed, and turns out to be a gentleman's clerk, with no aims, who never saw the inside of a workingman's house in his life. This silly youth, delighted with the attention his paradoxical lie attracted, ventured in one of his letters to ad ertise a pamphlet he was preparing, which *Punch* published the following extracts from the pamphlet, in advance:

"To the plea (published in *The Times*) that a mask is necessary to guard a writer from the corruptions of the Government may be a mere pretext, while in reality it is the cry of the unscrupulous minister. The argument so often put by the Tories that the anonymous system in England is advantageous, because it is the only safeguard by which the liberties of the Government has entirely broken down since we have discovered that the Government of the country is carried on by an impersonal abstraction in Printing-House Square—that they find there human entities, subject to all the frailties of our fallen nature, and liable to all the seductions which are so potent with ordinary men."

Here are one terrible instances on which Mr. Hargreaves calls his attention:

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Prentice says; Many editors are in the habit of saying that all articles are now "held at fabulous prices." If the prices were only "fabulous," we shouldn't care. The trouble is that they are real.

### The Sixth Ward Volunteer Movement.

The Sixth Ward is moving towards an amusement of the spirit of volunteering. A meeting was held on Saturday evening last at which action was had looking to the immediate commencement of measures to raise volunteers to fill any probable quota of the Ward under a call that may be made by the President in accordance with the late act of Congress. Among other sections, a committee consisting of George H Thurston, Alexander McIlvaine and William H. Williams, Esqs., were appointed to draw up an address to the citizens of the ward; also, to invite a conference of a similiar committee from other wards to consider the best action to arouse fully the patriotism of the population of both cities and the adjacent boroughs and townships. The Committee have issued a call for a conference meeting of Committees on Friday evening at the Board of Trade Rooms at eight o'clock. Monday evening the Committee reported an address which we publish. The address was adopted and ordered to be published in the English and German papers

The city. The best citizens of this ward are fully determined that their quota of volunteers shall be in the field before the President asks for them. This is the right spirit, and properly seconded, by others, will still keep Allegheny county where she has ever stood since the outbreak of the rebellion, in the front ranks of all patriotic movements.

The following is the address referred to:

*Fellow-Citizens of the Sixth Ward:*

The undersigned, appointed at a public meeting of the Ward, on Saturday evening, July 9th, a committee to prepare an address to you, on the subject of the present need of the Government for volunteers,

During the war you have unfalteringly supported, by men and money, the resolve of the nation to suppress the rebellion, and enforce obedience to the laws of the United States throughout the land. The soldiers furnished by you have aided in replenishing the flag of our country upon the soil of many States, striven to be severed from the Union; and in driving into the limits of five of the Southeastern States the chief armies and leaders of the rebellion. Among the mountains of Georgia, Sherman is slowly forcing into yet more circumscribed territory our grand army of the rebels. Around Richmond, Grant holds their chief force and most skilful Generals in a firm grasp. It now needs but the precipitation of a fresh army upon the rebel forces to crush them beyond revival, and destroy the vitality of the rebellion. One more immediate avalanche of patriotic volunteers, and the task is accomplished for which all patriots have been working and praying. The late act of Congress, which places in the hands of the President power to make a draft without commutation, acknowledges the certainty that the men being obtained the Union armies must be finally victorious. Congress in its formation of the act has by liberal bounties and the allotment of time for the raising of volunteers, shown that they believe the patriotism which has so gloriously responded heretofore responded to the demands of the Government, will now pour to the final struggle, with the same enthusiasm as the first call excited. They have simply left the rigors of the draft as a reserve; so that the nation need not be carried through the trials of another year, by falling of volunteers from inactivity on the part of the people to promote enlistments; but, in any event, obtain sufficient force to accomplish without the interruption of business of the rebellion. No call has yet been made under this act; but were it not wise in you, fellow citizens, to be found prepared? After the call has been made, you will have but fifty days to furnish volunteers. This in your power to enaghten that time, by immediately commencing to fill the probable quota of the ward. If there are in the ward over 1000 enrolled men; and the call is for 500,000 men, if it will require but under a call for 500,000 men, it will require but sixty dollars from each man liable to the draft, to furnish a bounty of $600 for each volunteer, in addition to the Government bounty.

The impulse of every citizen during the war has been to shoulder his musket in aid of the Government; and, if needlessly, many have withheld many, who, were those families provided for, would have gladly marched with our armies. Many of these are detained by such ties, while others, by a little aid, can feel free to go. What enrolled man will then fail to respond with even three times the sum required of each, when in subscription not only evinces him to prove consideration by faithful to home duties, but gives the crowning assistance to the efforts of the Government in all makes, in all proportability, a final communication from military service during the rebellion? It each would have given three months' labor to be computed, how much more cheerfully should they give the much smaller sum now requisite to accomplish all the ward's duties.

Should the draft made it necessary to secure those volunteers, one man out of every five enrolled will have to meet the hardships of an inevitable draft. This will include all between the ages brought to the threshold of every family the severity of a rigorous conscription, deemed by the people of this free country unjust, and one which will allow no consideration of the inconvenience or distress from this sudden removal of the heads and supports of families. You are engaged in the most holy conflict in the history of nations; its issues must then be suddenly left, and perhaps totally lost to you; for the only escape remaining for you from the conscription will be the long process of a petition for the benefit of Mrs. Janvier, the widow of Mr. Janvier.

### General Intelligence.

The new side wheel gunboat Mohongo, was successfully launched, on Saturday, from Secor's ironclad and ship building yard, at Jersey city. She is 225 feet long; breadth 35 feet; depth of hold 13 feet 8 inches. Her cylinder is 88 inches in diameter, with 8 feet 9 inches stroke.

John D. Lang's woolen mill at Vassalboro, Maine, was totally destroyed by fire on Thursday night, with all the machinery and $10,000 worth of wool. There was no insurance.

Among other amusements now delighting Paris is a "delightful" monkey, who rides like a man. "From the Empress downwards, everybody has paid a tribute to the talent of this animal, who mounts a horse like an English miliord."

The export duty on rags used for manufacturing paper is in France twenty-five dollars a ton, and in Germany forty-five dollars a ton; the consequence is, the manufacturers of paper in those countries, having that protection in amount, undersell the British manufacturers, who, besides, have to pay an import duty of from twenty-five to thirty per cent. to their own government.

The number of candidates for admission to the London clubs of the first order has become so large, and the difficulty of election so great, that some remedy to this state of things had become indispensable. The Junior Carlton Club has accordingly been founded, and more recently the New Club has been started under the auspices of an influential body of gentlemen and gentlemen. The proposed site of the club is in Pall-mall, and it is understood that the members (limited to 2,000) already number five hundred of forty.

An important association, under the name of the Alpine Club, has recently been established in Turin, having for its chief object the scientific exploration of those vast fields of ice, perpetual snow, and abysses of nameless lakes which are comprised in the Italian Alps—a region by no means inferior in scientific interest as well as natural beauty, to those of Savoy, Switzerland, or the Tyrol. Italians have frequently been accused of leaving to foreigners the task of developing the resources and illustrating the beauties wherewith nature has so richly endowed their country; but Italy has lately afforded many proofs of having been awakened to national life. Not the least significant of these is the formation of the Alpine Club of Turin, which includes among its members men from every grade of society, who are distinguished by their scientific and literary attainments, or their political ability and importance. Among other noble names we notice those of Baron Ricasoli, Minghetti, Peruzzi, two of the present ministry; Count Della Rocca, first aid-de-camp to the King; Marquis Ricca, Major General; Marquis Arconati, Visconte Commendatore Sella, while science and literature are represented by such men as Sella, Gastaldi, Sismondi, Govi, and others of equally high reputation. The originators of this enterprise Signori Sella and Cimino. The latter gentleman is well known for his contributions to the *Giornale delle Alpe*, a publication full of important notices by Italian, French and English literary men.

There is great distress in Ashton under Lyne, Lancashire, England. The operatives, soiling out of their regular employment have, it appears, been employed by the parish to break stones, pick oakum, &c., five hours per day, five days in the week. The guardians of the poor issued a new order that seven hours should be the time of work. The operatives to nod out, and went in a body to Stalybridge, a neighboring town, where they were met by Mr. Knox, James Park, jr. *Fourth Ward*—Hon. T. M. Howe, James Marshall, R. B. Francis.

### Re velations about the London Times.

A pamphlet has recently appeared in London which is advertised by the following title: "Revelations from Printing-House Square. Is the Anonymus System a Security for the Purity of the Press? A Question for *The Times* Newspaper." This production, written by a Mr Hargreaves, a well-known political literateur, affords the most incontrovertible proofs of the details of corruption and bribery of *The Times* employees, which we have seen charged so frequently. Mr. Grant, the gossipy correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, furnishes the following extracts from the pamphlet, in advance:

"The plea (published in *The Times*) that a mask is necessary to guard a writer from the corruptions of the Government may be a mere pretext, while in reality it is the cry of the unscrupulous minister. The argument so often put by the Tories that the anonymus system in England is advantageous, because it is the only safeguard by which the liberties of the Government has entirely broken down since we have discovered that the Government of the country is carried on by an impersonal abstraction in Printing-House Square—that they find there human entities, subject to all the frailties of our fallen nature, and liable to all the seductions which are so potent with ordinary men."

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## CHARLES MACKAY AT BALTIMORE.

**His Opinion of New Yorkers—A "Hinglishman" in New York—The same thing in Baltimore—Baltimore full of Secessionists—20,000 Marylanders in the Rebel Army—The Future of Baltimore.**

The correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Baltimore, June 6th, says:

"An Englishman in New York, unless he be a lord or a Dissenting minister, with Republican "proclivities," and strong opinions on the subject of negro slavery, finds few friends. He is an alien, an enemy, a person ignorant of everything but the unimportant concerns of his own little island; and one who is supposed on the stage, in the newspapers, and in such cultivated society as the place affords to invariably misplace his aspirates, and to call himself a "Hinglishmen." It is very different in Baltimore. To be an Englishman is to be furnished with a perpetual passport to the good will and favor of everybody of any note in the place—except the military governor and his subordinates—who hold the city by the strong hand, and repress in every way the opinions of the people. The Baltimoreans are proud of their English descent, English manners, their English hospitality, and their English sympathies. If ever they have an ill word to say against England, it is because they are angry with the British government for not having recognized the independence of the South, and so expedited their own deliverance from the Northern Union. They take care, however, to distinguish between the people and the government in the blame which they cast upon and denounce. Between Baltimore and Charleston, and were it not for the presence of a large military force, which is in possession of Fort M'Henry, and could reduce the city to ashes in an hour, if it threatened to revolt against the despotism which it abhors, it would hoist the Confederate flag, and invite the Southern army to enter and hold it. Maryland, of which it is the pride and emporium, has at this moment no less than 20,000 of her sons in the Southern army, fighting, without the least form of bounty money or any mercenary consideration whatever, for the cause of Southern Independence—double the number that she was asked for the Northern armies, notwithstanding all the bounties offered by the Federal Government and the municipalities, and the sums contributed by the rich to avoid conscription."

## City Intelligence.

### The Allegheny War Meeting.

The officers of the War Meeting, held in Audience Hall, Allegheny city, Monday evening, have appointed the following Committees:

COMMITTEE ON RECRUITING—*First Ward*—John H. Jennings, Wm. Thompson, George W. Rubley, Capt. J. Drum, Hon. Jas. L. Graham, Robert White. *Second Ward*—Thos. Scandrett, William Chambers, John McDonald, John K. Brown, John Hutchinson. *Third Ward*—Arthur Hobson, John U. Barr, Casper Gutig, Wm. Hamilton, James McVicker. *Fourth Ward*—A. N. Burchfield, Richard Megraw, James Shalenberger, E. F. Palmbaker, John Megraw.

EXECUTIVE BOARD—*First Ward*—Alex Cameron, C. W. Bennett, Henry Irwin. *Second Ward*—J. G. Coffin, John Brown, Jr., H. M. Hunt, jr. *Third Ward*—Every Walker, John L. Knox, James Park, jr. *Fourth Ward*—Hon. T. M. Howe, James Marshall, R. B. Francis.

### Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph.

The subject of a fire alarm and police telegraph in this city, has been frequently agitated, but has not met with that general favor which its importance demanded. In nearly all the principal cities of the North, this invaluable invention has been introduced, and the authorities would not now be without it. The cost of the erection of a telegraph line through the city would be compared with the many benefits it would confer. Our sister city of Allegheny and the neighboring boroughs are also interested in the matter, and the wires should be run throughout the limits of all the cities and boroughs. The location of fires, and the scenes of riots and disturbances could be dispatched to all points in a few minutes, and a sufficient force of firemen and police be sent forward immediately. The establishment of such a telegraph is work by the immediate consideration of our authorities. The fire telegraph in Washington will be in operation this month, and in a few days the construction of another line will be commenced in Chicago. A Chicago paper says that it is proposed to avoid the unsightliness, the instability, and other objectionable features of telegraph posts placed along the sidewalks, by carrying the wires over the tops of buildings, as is done in Boston, Washington, St. Louis and New Orleans. The wires will be retained in their places by neat iron brackets fastened to the buildings, so that they can easily be seen from the street, will need no repairing, and will last as long as the houses themselves. A lightning arrester and conductor will be attached to each signal-box, thus rendering the houses to which the wires are fastened more secure from lightning than they would be otherwise. Of course it will be necessary to obtain the permission of owners to have the wires attached to their buildings, but it is confidently hoped that, in view of the great public advantage of the proposed improvement, there will be few, if any citizens so wanting in public spirit as to refuse their consent.

### Pittsburgh Sanitary Commission.

Contributions received during the two weeks ending July 11th:

Public School, Birmingham—3 arm slings, 22 handkerchiefs, 15 pairs drawers, 21 shirts, 8 pads, 2 bandages, 2 lbs rags, 1 do lint, 6 sheets, 21 bandages, 6 pillow cases.

Male Department Second Ward School, Pittsburgh—16 sponges, 3 lbs corn starch, 4 bottles cat-up, 1 do wine, 7 quarts peaches, 2 do blackberries, 2 do tomatoes, 1 do grapes.

Soldiers' Aid Society of New Brighton—6 pairs drawers, 5 shirts, 23 towels, 33 handkerchiefs, 9 arm slings, 38 eye-shades.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Pleasant View, Elizabeth township—1 pkg lint, 1 do bandages, 4 pads, 2½ lbs dried cherries, 1 ½ quince, 2 lbs blackberries, 2 lbs raspberries, 27 pkgs rags, 17 sheets, 3 pairs pillow cases, 9 shirts, 16 handkerchiefs, 13 finger stalls, 8 dressing wrappers.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Sewickley ville—11 flannel shirts, 10 pairs flannel drawers, 2 coats, 20 handkerchiefs, 14 bandages, 3 pairs cotton socks, 4 towels, 2 lamp mats, lint, muslin rags, needle book.

Mrs. Schmertz, Pittsburgh—1 basket lettuce, 9 cucumbers, 1 lot onions, 1 ½ pickles.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Falistown—11 arm slings, 56 towels, 56 handkerchiefs, 2 quilts.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Manchester—18 handkerchiefs, 5 pads, 12 finger stalls, ½ gall can peaches, 20 rolls muslin bandages, 1 lot of books.

Soldiers' Aid Society of M'Keesport—11 bed sacks, 19 arm slings, 23 shirts half worn, 7 handkerchiefs, 37 bandages, 5 pillow cases, 3 cans fruit, 3 pairs hospital slippers, 2 bottles grape wine, 9 pair pants, lot of rags, lot of lint, 2 pairs drawers.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Tallacavey—7 pads, 1 muslin shirt, 2 pillow cases, 1 handkerchief, 1 pair socks, 36 a m slings.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Jamestown—39 cushions, 2 pairs drawers, 30 rolls bandages, 10 shirts, 1 pair socks.

Soldiers' Aid Society of New Brighton—40 arm slings, 69 handkerchiefs, 66 towels, 14 pairs, drawers, 11 shirts, 5 e

## "BEYOND."

BY FREDERICK H. WYMPER.

Flecking the western grey,
That tops all the darker sea,
There's a tiny speck of a distant sail,
Which beckons and calls to me.

To me, on this wearisome shore,
Who stand twixt a fool and a knave,
And my heart swells big when I hear that call
Borne down by the breeze and the wave.

It is phrased in an elder tongue;
It is toned in a full, deep tone,
And it speaks, as I think of another world
Than the fool and the knave have known.

The world of the bright Beyond,
Which never mapped out can be,
But is whispered at times to ears that hear,
Divined by eyes that see—

In the dark of the rock-bound lakes,
In the mirth of the dancing seas,
On piled-up glories of sunset cloud,
Through arches of glimmering trees.

Thence, splendor of limner's dye,
Thence, meaning of sculptor's hand,
Faint shadows, at best, of types that abide
At home in that farther land.

Its echoes are quickening words,
Or words of poet were vain,
When he sings of a higher, a better life,
In a strange but enchanting strain.

Of love, not bought by gold,
Of valor, when none are by,
Of kind deeds done in return for ill,
Of honor that will not lie.

O, that up from this wearisome shore,
I could climb the mysterious sea,
And learn if I read the message aright
Which comes from that sail to me.

## Lake Superior Mining News.

From the Lake Superior *Miner*, July 2.

**Ontonagon District.**

ADVENTURE.—A personal examination of the new openings at this mine and those east of it to the Flint Steel Rever, this week, exhibits many points of interest to those who have invested largely on that range. The Evergreen lode has been opened by costless near the Adventure west line, but is not sufficiently exposed to form an opinion as to its value on that property.

AT THE RIDGE the product of heavy copper from the west shaft continues. Several masses of half a ton up to nearly two tons have been weighed and brought forward for shipment, and still there is little change in the appearance of the lode, new portions coming in as fast as others are removed. The 100 feet now sunk on this shaft has produced fully ten tons of mineral, and there is at least 100 feet in length of lode now exposed over the adlevel that to all appearance will prove equally prolific.

EVERGREEN BLUFF.—Mass copper is now showing at several points in the mine that recently adlanded only barrel and stamp work. The stamps are doing better service than heretofore, about as well as that sized mill can produce.

MERRIMAC.—A costine driven from near the Eastern shaft, north, has exposed three lodes of excellent promise within 20 feet of the lode on which the old shafts were sunk. These lodes are wide and carry a good percentage of barrel and stamp work, green carbonate and decomposed copper being the ruling character is les on the surface of two of them, one of which Capt. Bice says is over-laid by a belt of Amygdaloid. The north lode opened early in the spring is also showing very well and gives, we think, many evidences of being identical with the mass north or Knowlton lode.

At the Ogima, active preparations are making for the erection of hoisting and pumping engines and stamp mill; one engine on each of the lodes now opened. The dams for the mills are also building and the prospects for all being in operation the coming fall are very good. The openings are showing about the usual amount of mineral. On the south lode an adshaft is commenced, west of No. 1 shaft, and is showing a well charged vein the full width of the shaft. No 2 shaft, east from No 1, is also sinking through a good lode. The mass over the adit was taken down a few days since and yielded over two tons of mineral. Thereat points on the X tms. level that also exhibit appearances of heavy copper when stopped.

MASS—The east (air shaft) is down over twenty feet, and has yielded some stamp and a little barrel w rk, but the lode is not showing as well as usual at more eastern points. They have several new houses of very creditable appearance erected on the north side of the range road, that will soon be habitable, and the need of which is very strongly felt.

KNOWLTON—No. 3 shaft is now connected with No. 1 at the X tms. level, and Nos. 1 and 2 are connected at the XX level. The openings are showing well, and capable of yielding a large amount of copper when the necessary appliances are on the ground for working them. A hoisting and pumping engine was purchased for the mine this spring by the President, and forwarded here to be put up, but we learn that it has been turned over to the Ridge, where it is certainly not needed half so badly as at the Knowlton. This fact is patent to all connected with the management of the two mines.

CALEDONIA.—Surface operations in preparing the stamp mill, and the necessary buildings to comfortably accommodate an increased mining force, are progressing well. Underground every thing betokens improvement. Several small masses have recently been taken from over the XX level, west of Butler shaft, and there is now one exposed that may be safely estimated at two tons, in sight. These old openings probably never showed more encouragements than at present, and with the aid of a hoisting engine they would realize a large amount of copper from that lode. On the north side veins, the one first opened continue to show a fair amount of stamp and some barrel work The north lode is producing very well in heavy barrel and stamp mineral, and continues to carry more of the characterist cs of the Knowlton lode than its competitor for that claim. Large pieces of vein stuff tied together with copper; and copper ranging 5 to 20 lbs weight being also quite abundant. But the north and south vein is now the consideration most looked to on the property. "Like milk in the cocoa nut" seems to have been centred there. It has ceased to be a cross-course, and spread out into a vein 4 to 5 feet wide, and carrying as regular a copper matrix as the veins on Keweenaw Point. No. 3 adit on this vein is now in some 20 feet beyond the north lode, and we know of no show in the county that possesses more attractions than this.

A fine show of mineral, in a wide lode, has just been discovered on the Winona Mining Co.'s lands. These lands are situated some 2½ miles east of Penn mine, and were formerly owned and recently organized by Messrs. G. L. Jones and J. A. Hubbell. We shall visit the new openings soon, and will report more fully on the character and value of this new discovery.

**Keweenaw District.**

We regret to learn that the Central Stamp Mill was entirely consumed by fire a short time since. The fire was supposed to have originated from carelessness of those on duty at the time. The loss falls heavily on the company which had so recently entered the dividend paying class. The chief feature of mining intelligence from this district, the past week, is the continued healthy appearance of the new discovery at the Manhattan. This vein is about 30 feet south of the old shaft near the Greenstone; some 4 to 5 feet wide, and well charged with heavy barrel and stamp work.

**Knife River District.**

NORTH SHORE COPPER LANDS.—A Cleveland Company, known by the name and style of R. B. Carlton & Co., has been during the winter and spring, been making explorations in this region (or district). It has been found to contain a number of amygdaloid belts or lodes from thirty to forty feet wide, all carrying copper, and in some instances very heavily charged with small masses, lumps and fine copper disseminated through their entire width. These lodes are separated from each other by parallel dykes or bands of dark gray trap, varying in width from eight feet to several hundred feet. Veins or crevices cross the whole district in different directions, from one inch to nearly a foot in width, and whenever they cut the copper bearing lodes, almost find the latter to be filled with copper. The district, though comparatively new, is one of the most interesting on the Lake, and is destined ere long to create a sensation in mining markets, on its own merits, as it contains, beyond question, some of the richest lodes ever opened on the Lake, the other evidence of which will be evolved in its future development.


## PUTNAM CLOTHES WRINGER

IT IS THE ONLY RELIABLE

SELF-ADJUSTING WRINGER.

NO WOOD-WORK TO SWELL OR SPLIT.

**No Thumb-Screws to Get Out of Order.**

*Warranted with or without Cog-Wheels.*

IT TOOK THE FIRST PREMIUM at Fifty-Seven State and County Fairs in 1863, and is, *without an exception, the best* Wringer ever made.

Patented in the United States, England, Canada, and Australia. Agents wanted in every town, and in all parts of the world.

$5 Sample Wringer sent, express paid on the receipt of price.

Energetic agents can make from three to ten dollars per day.

No. 1, $4.25. No. 1, $7.25. No. 2, $6.25. No. 2, $8.25.

Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail, by

THE PUTNAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 18 Platt street, New York, and Cleveland, Ohio.
S. C. NORTHROP, Agent.

WHAT EVERYBODY KNOWS, viz:

That rollers will run well galvanized iron will not.

That a simple machine is better than a complicated one.

That a Wringer should be self-adjusting, durable, and efficient.

That Thumb-Screws and Fastenings cause delay and trouble to regulate and keep in order:

That wood soaked in hot water will swell, shrink and split.

That wood bearings for the shaft to run in will wear out.

That the Putnam Wringer, with or without cogwheels, will not tear the clothes;

That cog-wheel regulations are not essential;

That the Putnam Wringer has all the advantages, and not one of the disadvantages above named;

That all who have tested it, pronounce it the best Wringer ever made;

That it will wring a Thread or a Bed-Quilt without alteration.

We might fill the paper with testimonials, but insert only a few to convince the skeptical. Test them before, and we say to all, test Putnam's Wringer. Test it thoroughly with any and all others, and if not entirely satisfactory, return it.

*Putnam Manufacturing Co.*

GENTLEMEN:—I know from practical experience that there is no wringer made with which it will not squeeze out particle. The Putnam Wringer is as near perfect as possible, and I can cheerfully recommend it to be the best in use. Respectfully yours,

JNO. W. WHEELER, Cleveland, Ohio.

Many years experience in the galvanizing business enable me to indorse the above statement in all particulars.

NO. C. LEFFERTS, No. 109 Duck-man street, New York, January, 1864.

We have tested Putnam's Clothes Wringer by practical work-ing, and know that it will do. It is cheap as it is simple; it requires no room, whether at work or at rest, and should can operate it. It does its work thoroughly. It saves time and it saves wear and tear. We can safely advise all who have much washing to do to get this. Intelligent persons who have any, to buy this Wringer. It will last for years to come.

Rev. 120 and 128 Second street.


## SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 158 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe12:6m

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McKEESPORT, September, 1863.

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Harrisburg, July 9, 1864.

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| | | | |
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| Armstrong | 406 | Fayette | 476 |
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| Berks | 1000 | Fulton | 75 |
| Blair | 229 | Forest | 20 |
| Bradford | 413 | Greene | 201 |
| Bucks | 527 | Huntingdon | 224 |
| Butler | 279 | Indiana | 298 |
| Cambria | 243 | Jefferson | 161 |
| Cameron | 34 | Juniata | 134 |
| Carbon | 175 | Lancaster | 864 |
| Centre | 223 | Lawrence | 191 |
| Centre | 224 | Lebanon | 268 |
| Clarion | 211 | Lehigh | 364 |
| Clinton | 196 | Luzerne | 753 |
| Clearfield | 196 | Lycoming | 310 |
| Columbia | 265 | Mercer | 367 |
| Crawford | 403 | McKean | 74 |
| Cumberland | 330 | Mifflin | 152 |
| Dauphin | 457 | Monroe | 187 |
| | | Montgomery | 382 |
| | | Montour | 109 |
| | | Northampton | 366 |
| | | Northumb'd | 240 |
| | | Perry | 189 |
| | | Philadelphia | 7000 |
| | | Pike | 81 |
| | | Potter | 94 |
| | | Schuylkill | 745 |
| | | Snyder | 123 |
| | | Somerset | 272 |
| | | Sullivan | 74 |
| | | Susquehanna | 303 |
| | | Tioga | 258 |
| | | Union | 117 |
| | | Venango | 309 |
| | | Warren | 159 |
| | | Philadelphia | 593 |
| | | Wayne | 264 |
| | | Westmoreld | 446 |
| | | Wyoming | 151 |
| | | York | 562 |

Transportation will be furnished and troops will report to the commandants of Camps of Rendezvous as directed in General Orders hereto attached. By order of

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A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant-General, Penn'a.

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By command of Major General COUCH.

JOHN S. SCHULTZE,
Assistant Adjutant General.
ly9:2t

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| Cambria | 243 | Jefferson | 161 |
| Cameron | 34 | Juniata | 134 |
| Carbon | 175 | Lancaster | 864 |
| Centre | 223 | Lawrence | 191 |
| Centre | 224 | Lebanon | 268 |
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| Clearfield | 196 | Lycoming | 310 |
| Columbia | 265 | Mercer | 367 |
| Crawford | 403 | McKean | 74 |
| Cumberland | 330 | Mifflin | 152 |
| Dauphin | 457 | Monroe | 187 |
| | | Montgomery | 382 |
| | | Montour | 109 |
| | | Northampton | 366 |
| | | Northumb'd | 240 |
| | | Perry | 189 |
| | | Philadelphia | 7000 |
| | | Pike | 81 |
| | | Potter | 94 |
| | | Schuylkill | 745 |
| | | Snyder | 123 |
| | | Somerset | 272 |
| | | Sullivan | 74 |
| | | Susquehanna | 303 |
| | | Tioga | 258 |
| | | Union | 117 |
| | | Venango | 309 |
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## THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

**Pennsylvania Central.**

| Departs. | | Arrives. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thro Accom.n | 5:50 a m | Baltimore Exp'r | 12:30 p m |
| Thro Mail | 2:30 a m | Philadelp'a Ex's | 1:15 p m |
| Thro Express | 4:25 p m | Fast Line | 12:50 a m |
| Fast Line | 8:35 p m | Thro Mail | 10:05 a m |
| John'n Acm'n | 3:00 p m | John'n Acm'n | 9:15 a m |
| 1st Wall Station | 6:30 a m | 1st Wall Station | 6:15 a m |
| 2d do | 11:40 a m | 2d do | 5:05 p m |
| 3d do | 3:50 p m | 3d do | 1:35 p m |
| 4th do | 6:00 p m | 4th do | 9:00 p m |

The Church train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:00 a. m., returns at 12:45 p. m.

**Pitts urgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.**

| Departs. | | Arrives. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fast Line | 1:00 a m | Chicago Express | 2:20 a m |
| Express | 1:10 p m | Phila. " | 2:10 p m |
| Mail Train | 6:30 a m | " | 7:50 p m |
| | | Crestline Mail | 7:00 p m |

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 8:15 a m, 12:00 m, 6:30 p m and 8:40 p m. Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 5:30 a m, 7:50 a m, 12:30 p m, and 2:50 p m.

All Juliana Accomodation leaves Allegheny Station at 2:10 p m.

**Pittsburgh and Connellsville.**

| Departs. | | Arrives. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mail | 7:35 a m | Mail | 6:00 p m |
| Express | 3:40 p m | Express | 9:30 a m |
| 1st McKeesport | 11:00 a m | 1st McKeesport | 6:30 p m |
| 2d do | 6:15 p m | 2d do | 2:05 p m |
| Port Perry | 7:00 a m | Port Perry | 8:30 a m |
| Braddock's | 4:15 p m | Braddock's | 5:30 p m |

The Sunday Train to and from McKeesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

**Allegheny Valley.**

| Departs. | | Arrives. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mail | 7:00 a. m. | Mail | 7:00 p. m. |
| Express | 4:30 p. m. | Express | 9:35 a. m. |
| Accommodation | 2:00 p. m. | Accommodation | 7:45 a. m. |

**Cleveland and Pittsburgh.**

| Depart's. | | Arrives. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mail | 8:10 a. m. | Mail | 8:50 p. m. |
| Cincinnati | 1:45 a. m. | Cincin. Express | 8:05 p. m. |
| | 1:45 p. m. | do do | 2:10 a. m. |
| Wheeling | 6:20 a. m. | Steubenville Accommodation | 12:00 a. m. |
| Steubenville Accommodation leaves Allegheny | 3:50 p. m. | | |
| Cleveland | 1:45 p. m. | | |
| do | 1:45 p. m. | | |

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

**Artificial Limbs.**

A. G. Neubert.....15 St. Clair st
J. Reichenbach.....88 Fourth street
G. Heimbuild.....86 Smithfield st

**Advertising Agents.**

S. Mather.....Philadelphia.
S. M. Pettingill.....New York.

**Ambrotypes.**

J. W. Purviance.....cor. Market & Fifth streets.

**Banks.**

First National Bank.....Wood, near Fifth st.
Exchange Bank.....Fifth st.
Bank of Pittsburgh.....Fourth st
Allegheny Bank.....Fifth st.
Merchants and Manufacturers'.....Fourth st
Citizens' Bank.....corner Wood and Diamond alley

**Boots and Shoes.**

S. Dalzell.....122 Smithfield St.
H. Childs & Co.....133 Wood st
Slater & South.....54 Market st.

**Book and Job Printers.**

W. S. Haven.....Corner Third and Wood.
J. W. Kennedy.....78 Fifth st

**Book, Stationery and News Dealers.**

J. W. Pittock.....78 Fifth st.
W. S. Haven.....corner Third and Wood sts.
John P. Rust.....Masonic Hall, 59 Fifth st

**Bakers.**

S. S. Marvin.....64 Fourth street.

**Boiler Makers.**

Carroll & Snyder.....corner Second and Short sts.

**Bill Poster.**

James Thackrey.....160 Pennsylvania avenue.

**Commission Merchants.**

R. H. King.....211 Liberty st.
Allen & Needles.....Philadelphia.
Taussig, Livingston & Co.....St. Louis.

**Cotton Manufacturers.**

Park, Painter & Co.....19 First and 122 Second street
King & Pennock.....29 Wood street

**Cloaks and Mantillas.**

Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla Store.....3 Market st.

**Coal Dealers.**

Meskimen & Norton.....Allegheny

**Carriage Manufacturers.**

Cornwell & Kerr.....5 St. Clair street.

**Cutlery.**

James Bown.....136 Wood street.

**Dry Goods.**

W. Barr & Co.....76 Market st.
J. M. Barkhedt.....corner Market and Fourth st.
A

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Wednesday, July 13, 1864.

# Finance and Trade.

## Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST.

| Par | Val | BANKS. Off'd | Asked | Sales | Div'd |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 50 | Exchange | — | — | 71¾ | May 5 |
| 50 | Citizens | — | — | 70¾ | " 5 |
| 50 | Pittsburgh | — | — | 69½ | " 4 |
| 50 | Allegheny | — | — | 65¼ | " 5 |
| 50 | Mechanics | — | — | 63½ | " 5 |
| 50 | Iron City | — | — | 64¾ | " 5 |
| 50 | M. & M. | — | — | 60 | " 4 |
| 100 | First National | 110 | — | — | $3.75 |
| 100 | Second National | 110 | — | — | — |
| 100 | Third National | 110 | — | — | — |
| 100 | Fourth National | 110 | — | — | — |
| 100 | First National, Ally | — | — | 110 | $6.00 |
| 50 | Manchester Saving | — | — | 49¾ | " 4 |
| | INSURANCE. | | | | |
| 50 | Citizens | — | — | 61 | June $6.00 |
| 42 | Western | — | — | 53½ | May 3.00 |
| 32 | Monongahela | 34 | — | 52 | " $4.00 |
| 50 | Eureka | 50 | — | 50 | — |
| 30 | Pittsburgh | 34 | — | 34¾ | $2 00 |
| 25 | Allegheny | — | — | 28¾ | $4 00 |
| 25 | People's | — | — | 15¾ | — |
| 50 | Penna | — | — | — | — |
| | BRIDGE. | | | | |
| 25 | Monongahela | — | — | 28¾ | 4 ⅜ ct. |
| 25 | St. Clair Street | — | — | 50 | 5 ⅜ ct. |
| 50 | Hand Street | — | — | — | 5 |
| 50 | Mechanic Street | — | — | 31½ | $1 50 |
| 25 | Birmingham | — | — | — | — |
| | RAILROAD. | | | | |
| 50 | Allegheny Valley | — | — | 14 | — |
| 50 | Penna. Central | — | — | 107½ | — |
| 100 | Fort Wayne | — | — | 109¾ | — |
| 100 | Cleveland | — | — | 124 | — |
| 50 | Connellsville | 11 | 13 | 12½ | — |
| 50 | do (interest) | 11¾ | 14¾ | — | — |
| 50 | Steubenville | 15 | 17 | 16 | — |
| 50 | Chartiers | — | — | 5 | — |
| 50 | Hempfield | — | — | — | — |
| 50 | Alleg'y & Manch'ter | 65 | 70 | 65 | — |
| 24 | Birmingham | — | — | 60 | — |
| 50 | Ollisens | — | — | 50 | — |
| | GAS. | | | | |
| 50 | Pittsburgh | — | — | 38¼ | 4 50 |
| 25 | Allegheny | — | — | 38 | $1 00 |
| 25 | Birmingham | — | — | 31¾ | 5 ½ ct. |
| | DALCOMPANIES. | | | | |
| 25 | Lucesco | — | 27 | — | — |
| | Ardesco | — | — | — | — |
| 10 | North American | — | 9 | 7¾ | — |
| 50 | Dalzell | — | — | 6 | — |
| | BONDS. | | | | |
| | Allegheny County 6's | — | — | — | 81 |
| | do Scrip 6's | — | — | — | 78 |
| | Pittsburgh 5's | — | — | — | 78¾ |
| | Allegheny City 6's | — | — | 100 | 97 |
| | do 6's | — | — | — | 70 |
| | Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's | — | — | — | 105 |
| | do 2d mort. | 95 | — | — | — |
| | Connellsville 6's | — | — | 93 | 88 |
| | Steub. R. R. 6's | — | — | 75 | — |

TUESDAY, July 12—P. M.

Our local stock market has become very inactive—probably to be attributed to the recent heavy speculative movements in flour, oil, bacon, &c., which has absorbed the ready capital for the last fortnight. There is but an occasional inquiry for bank shares, but none whatever for the cheap railroad stocks. Allegheny Valley, Connellsville, and Pittsburgh and Steubenville are in the shade, and entirely quiet.

—At McIlwaine's Stock sales last evening there were 12 shares of Pittsburgh Gas Company sold at 89½, and 5 do. of German Trust and Insurance Company, at 34½.

—Last week in noticing the dividends of some of our chartered associations, we mentioned that the Allegheny Gas Co. had announced a semi-annual dividend of three dollars per share. It should have been the Allegheny *Insurance* Company. It was wrongly printed in the advertisement, which caused some annoyance to the worthy Treasurer of the Gas Company.

—The pressure for money and scarcity of greenbacks are doubtless inconvenient and very annoying to a good many people engaged in trade and speculation. They interfere with numerous calculations on the future of foreign merchandize; of wool, pork, whisky, and other domestic staples, which speculation would like to forestall for "July and August delivery." But the state of things, in view o the rise in gold and exchange, has its compensating advantage for the public at large, and we submit that these should not be hastily abandoned to a clamor for more Greenbacks. It is rather hoped that, by restoring perfect accord between the Associated City Banks and the National banks and Treasury Office, the new Secretary will be able to manage his finanances without resort to any species of legal tender, the free use of which would tend to produce inflation, or to check the disposition to economize the circulating medium of foreign and other high priced merchandize. The maximum of the ordinary Greenback circulation has already been attained. The interest on the other classes of Treasury Notes has been raised to 6 per cent. per anum, with the near prospect of a further advance to 7-30 per cent. per annum. And, if the $400,000,000 of common Greenbacks is found unequal to represent the business of the country at present high prices, the remedy it is to be hoped, will be found with the people in forcing the reduction of such prices *by economizing the use of Greenbacks*, now made their legal measure.

—The foreign import entries, says the New York *Times*, fell off the past week, while the export movement was on a large scale, and included a considerable amount of foreign merchandize re-exported for a better market. The freight engagements in this way after the present return of exports were made up, embrace large restipments of sugars, coffees, teas, hides, &c., and the process will be welcomed by the public as a relief to the money market, and the heavy overstock of foreign goods in bond and store, which our people will be slower to consume at the advanced currency price than will suit the convenience of the trade. The same extravagant rates of exchange also tend to clear the market of the surplus domestic produce now arriving by rail and canal; except such articles as are seized upon by speculators on the Corn Exchange, to the prejudice of the export demand. Pork appears to be the favorite staple for this sort of operation. The crop reports from the Western States continue to favor a good average yield of wheat and corn. The late showers have been of great advantage to the crops in the interior of this State, previously suffering from the drouth.

—The theory has been that the volume of currency was too large; but if greenbacks are really scarce it conflicts with this theory, and that they are scarce the stringency in the money market seems to prove. It will be well to remember that it requires a large volume of currency to carry on the business of the country when nearly every article on the catalogue of commodities is from one to five hundred per cent higher than in peace times. As we figure it, whisky, at $1 75 a gallon, takes seven times as much currency to buy and sell it as it did when it was 24c. a gallon. Pork at $44 a barrel, takes four times as much currency to deal in it as it did when it was $8; and cotton at a dollar a pound, fifteen times as much as when it was 7c. cents a pound. So we might go through the whole catalogue. Take the wool clip, for example, and see what a draft it will make upon the currency when the bulk of the money centres, at this particular time. The clip is estimated at eighty five millions of pounds, and it is selling from 80 a dollar a pound. This will require from seventy-five to eighty millions of currency to purchase it, and in ordinary seasons it is generally brought in before the middle of August. There has not been a season in the past ten years when there has been as much anxiety exhibited by manufacturers, speculators and dealers, to get hold of the wool clip as at present. It is regarded at the prices at which it is now selling, as the cheapest article of any staple on the catalogue. The inference is that the banks throughout the country are being drawn upon immensely for the purchase of this one article. Pork is also in great demand, and immense purchases have been made recently. Flour and Wheat are eagerly sought after, and consume currency rapidly. The banks have been heavily drawn upon by bids for the public loan, which are being closed up about this time. In addition to this, it is said that foreign importers are borrowed to a considerable amount to carry stocks that cannot be sold at present without serious loss. All these things are operating, too, just at a time when the Government has been reducing the amount of currency to the extent, it is said of 70 millions, and is intending to continue the reduction. Can there be any doubt about what has caused the stringency in the money market, or that it will grow more stringent?—*N. Y. Economist.*

—At New York on Monday, the money market is reported as active at 7 per cent., and Stock houses able to get large differences between call and short buyers' options. Commercial paper was more abundant, and prime names have been sold at 1¼ per cent a month. Paper made on Pork at $50 per bbl., and at corresponding high rates for other staple products, is not considered a prudent investment at any rate of interest, and is in small favor. Gamblers in produce are as ready to pay high interest and large prices to sustain the market as speculators in railroad shares were eager to buy the whole capitals of companies in which they were operating. This desperate game in the case of stock gamblers came to a speedy end, and a similar fate will surely attend speculators in produce. Like the Stock gamblers, they have forced prices to points where none but credulous and reckless people dare to buy, and the whole fabric may at any moment break by its own weight.

—Our exchanges are filled with reports of the growing crops in various parts of the country. Harvesting is now in progress, and, from the most authentic accounts at hand, the crop of winter wheat will be about thirty per cent. below the average, on account of injuries sustained by frost and drought. The crop of spring wheat, it is believed, will also be below the average, on account of the lateness of the spring and the scarcity of labor. So many men have been diverted by the war from agricultural pursuits that considerable difficulty is experienced in procuring an adequate supply of farm hands, in many sections, even at the exorbitant wages paid, ranging from three to four dollars per day, with board. This difficulty, however, is to a great extent counterbalanced by the vast increase of labor-saving machinery, without which it would be physically impossible to save the crops.

### The Evening Session of Speculators.

We are gratified to note a movement among the respectable merchants of our city to have entirely the evening sessions of speculators in gold and stocks discontinued in the Sherman Houses rotunda. The influential members of the Board of Trade should be called to a meeting at once, and the names of all persons who persist in attending these evening sessions after they have been requested to desist, should be published. It is scarcely a wonder, but a disgrace, that it is necessary for business men to meet in the Board of Trade rooms, where there will be neither whisky nor drinking. But it is not necessary at all—the transactions are mainly of a gambling character—and no commission merchant sells there, without endangering the interests of his principals.—*Chicago Tribune.*

## PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Wednesday, July 13, 1864.

Business yesterday was inactive. The sales made were on a small scale. Buyers manifested no disposition to operate to any extent. The weather was warm. The reports in regard to the rebel raid are conflicting and had the effect of unsettling the market. Produce was firm, with a fair demand. The receipts for some days past have been limited. Former prices have been well maintained. The excitement in regard to flour is about over. Prices seem to have reached the top. Among the sales we note as follows:

ASHES—The market was firm with a good inquiry. Prices were a shade higher. We note further sales of pearls at 15c. The supply on hand is not large.

CHEESE—The market was firm with a fair demand for home manufactured. Sales of 63 bxs Western Reserve at 17@18c, the latter for choice.

EGGS—The supply was about equal to the demand. Sales of 10 barrels from store at 24@25c per dozen.

HAY—The receipts were light and prices unchanged.

FLOUR—The market was firm with a moderate demand. Prices yesterday were the same as the previous day. Buyers took hold very sparingly, purchasing only sufficient to meet their present wants. The supply in the market is not large. The sales were Extra Family, 150 bbls at $11@11 50; 100 do, $11 25@11 40; 64 bbls, $11 50. Sales of 100 bbls Extra at $10. Country flour sold at various prices, according to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—The market has been quiet for some time past. Dealers took hold sparingly. Apples—sales 40 bushels at 10c per lb. Peaches —sales 36 bushels at 19@20c.

SALT—The demand is improving. Sales 180 bbls at $2 90@3 00.

LARD—The market was firm but not very active. Small lots were disposed of at 18@19c, according to quality.

WHISKY—The market was unsettled, dealers not knowing exactly what figures to demand. Prices were nominal at $1 80@1 90.

BACON—The market was firm with a good demand for home use and for export. The supply on hand is not large, and at the present rate of sales will soon be exhausted. Among the sales were the following: Shoulders—sales 6,000 lbs at 13@15½c. Sides—ribbed, 16c; clear, 17c. Hams—plain, 2,000 lbs, 19c; sugar cured hams, 3,000 lbs, 25@25½c. Sales of country meat at various prices, according to quality.

LARD OIL—Was very firm, with a good demand; prices unchanged.

DRIED BEEF—Was in steady demand; prices were unchanged.

GRAIN—The market continues in a very unsettled state. Correct quotations was difficult to obtain. Sugar sold at a variety of prices. Orleans 23@24. Refined sold at 31@32c. Coffee holders were asking large figures; we omit them. The market was so unsettled that it would be impossible to give correct figures. Molasses was in demand. Sales of prime at 1 20@123 per gallon.

BUTTER—The market was steady with a fair demand. Sales 16 packages 24@26c.

GRAIN—The market was firm with a fair demand. Wheat was ready; sale at red $2 00, white $2 10 per bush. Oats were steady. Sales 300 bushels at $1 00 per bushel. Corn was enquired for. The offerings were small. Sales of prim yellow at $1 50 per bushel.

### IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

**Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad.**—Thos Parry, 1 car slate; Thos Bell 160 bgs rye; Jones, Boyd & Co, 725 bbl flour; Lambert & Shipton, 210 bbls li wines; B A Fahnestock, 50 bbls a'cohol; B L Fahn stock, 11 do do; Brady's Bend Iron Co, 36 car wheels; Kennan & Co, 2 cars metal; J Wood & Sons, 5 do do; Lyle & Co, 1 do slaves; L Langhan, 1 do lumber, 1 do do h h goods; McBane & Arger, 28 bales hay; R C Loomis, 1 car metal, H Riddle, 20 bxs soap.

**Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.**—Martin & Co, 1 car iron; S Bradley, 19 sks wool; I M Pennock, 112 bbls crude oil.

### Chicago Board of Trade Rates.

COMMISSIONS.

On the 25th of May, 1864, the Board of Trade adopted the following commission for selling:

On Wheat, Rye and Barley, received by railroad, 1½c ₱ bushel; on Corn and Oats, received by railroad, and on Wheat received by canal, 1c ₱ bushel; on other grain by canal, 3½c ₱ bush.; on all grain in bags 2c ₱ bushel.

On Provisions, sales of $4,000 and over, and on Highwines 1½ per cent.; on Provisions, sales under $1,000, on dressed Hogs, on Broom Corn, sales over $500, on Hides and seeds, sales over $100, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Beans, Dried Fruit, sales of $300, 3½ ₱ cent., and 5 ₱ cent. where sales amount to less than $1,111, $500, $100 and $300 respectively.

The commissions for purchasing are as follows:

On Grain, 1c ₱ bushel on Flour, in lots of 500 bbls and over, 2½ ₱ bbl; in lots less than 500 bbls, 10c ₱ bbl; on Provisions, sales $1,000, 1¼ ₱ cent., sales less than $1,000, 2½ ₱ ct.; on Highwines 1½ per cent.; on Broom Corn, sales $1,000 and over, 2½ ₱ cent; less than $500, 5 ₱ cent; on Butter, Cheese and Eggs, &c., sales $100, 2½ ₱ cent., less than $100, 5 ₱ cent.; on dressed Hogs, 1 cent.

The established fees for brokers are as follows:

On Grain, ¼ cent ₱ bushel; on Provisions, ⅛ cent ₱ cent; on Highwines, 10 cents ₱ bbl; on Flour, buying, 25 cents, selling, 5 cents ₱ bbl; on Salt, buying or selling, 2 cents ₱ bbl.

RATES OF INSPECTION, 1864.

Grain—For inspecting grain from or into cars, ₱ car, 20c; from or into vessels, 40c ₱ M bushels. From canal boat, 2c; in sacks, ₱ bushel, 5c; into sacks ₱ M bushels, 50.

Fish—For inspecting Fish ₱ bbl, 20c; ₱ half bbl, 10c; ₱ quarter bbl, 5c.

Flour—For inspecting and shipping, 20c ₱ bbl; for inspecting alone, 2c ₱ bbl.

Provisions—For inspecting Beef and Pork ₱ bbl, 60c; for bulk meats ₱ M lbs, 25c; for Lard, Tallow and Grease, ₱ bbl, 5c.

Highwines—For inspection, ₱ bbl, 5c.

WAREHOUSES.

There are eighteen warehouses connected with the Board, of which two—those of Steel & Taylor, and Flint & Thompson—have a capacity each of 1,500,000 bushels. The total storage capacity of these elevators is 10,000,000 bushels.

### Boston Grocery Market.

COFFEE—The market continues very firm at nominal rates, notwithstanding the indifference of buyers and large accumulation of stocks. The facility with which other cheap articles are substituted for this costly article has permanently checked its consumption, and the probability is that a large portion of the stocks now held in bond will have to be exported in order to realize a profit. We hear of no transactions. Java is held above the views of buyers at 39c, and St. Domingo at 38@40c per ₱ cash.

The stock of Coffee in first hands July 1, as made up by Hall, Hildreth & Co., brokers, was as follows:

| | 1864. | 1863. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Domingo common bags | 1,454 | 808 |
| do. Cape " | 2 000 | 1 8600 |
| do. Gonaives " | 824 | — |
| African " | 163 | 70 |
| Ceylon " | 187 | — |
| Maracaibo " | 138 | — |
| Java " | — | 152 |
| " pockets | 1,000 | — |
| Total packages | 5,266 | 2,890 |

SUGAR—The market for this commodity is more quiet, though as yet unsettled. The speculative and excited movement which we noted last week, has been checked by the moresteady rates of gold, which, have induced importers to withdraw a portion of their large stocks from bond for consumption, and the material decline in European markets. Sales of 300 hhds Cuba Muscovado for refining at 19¼@20c; 120 hhds fair grocery, to go out of the market, at 21c, less 2 ₱ cent; 100 boxes Cuba yellow at 25@26c, 4 mos. Refined Sugars are a shade easier and selling at 30@c for crushed, powdered and granulated, and 24¼@29c for coffee crushed.

The stock of Sugar in first hands July 1, as made up by John A. Emmons, broker, was as follows:

| | 1864. | 1863. |
|---|---|---|
| Cuba yellow, boxes | 7,844 | 2,174 |
| Cuba muscovado, hhds | 10,524 | 6,461 |
| Manila, &c, bags | 6,469 | 44,567 |

MOLASSES—The market is quiet but very firm, with stocks concentrated in few hands and held at such extreme rates as to limit transactions rigidly to immediate wants of the trade. Clayed Cuba may be quoted nominally at 76@80c; do Muscovado, 83@85; Cienfuegos, 85@90 per gallon, cash; scarcely any Porto Rico offering in this market—would sell for about $1 12. In distilling no transactions; Cuba sour sold at 73@74c, cash.

The stock of Molasses in first hands, July 1, as made up by A P Penniman, broker, was as follows:

| | 1864. | 1863. |
|---|---|---|
| Cuba clayed, hhds | 1,664 | 2,223 |
| Cuba Muscovado, hhds | 2,711 | 2,076 |
| Cuba sour, hhds | 420 | 729 |
| Total | 4,815 | 5,008 |

### Boston Oil Market.

OIL—The market for Linseed is firm at a considerable advance; sales at $1 68@1 70 ₱ gallon, cash. Lard oil is in good demand; sales of No. 1 at $1 90@1 93, extra $1 85@1 88 ₱ gal. Red oil is firm at $1 15@1 20 ₱ gal for distilled and saponified. In fish oils there have been sales at $35c ₱ bbl for shore, bank and straits. Sperm is firm and prices are tending up; sales of crude at $2 20; refined at $2 30@2 40 ₱ gal. Whale is also higher; sales of crude at $1 30, refined $1 40 ₱ gal.

Petroleum has been excited, and prices have materially advanced since our last. But at the close, with the foreign market depressed by heavy shipments hence, the article is dull at our quotations, with more sellers than buyers. We note sales of crude at 90@92½c, in bond, and 95c@$1 10 ₱ gal, duty paid, including Kerosene. Naptha is selling at 40@45c ₱ gal.

### St. Louis Cotton Market.

COTTON—But little has been done by private sale this week. Sales of 30 bales low middling in two lots were reported on Thursday at $1 40 or $1 42½ ₱ lb. Buyers and sellers are wide apart. The auction sale of 572 bales Government cotton came off Monday morning. The qualities were low ordinary to middling, the greater part slightly damaged—the average being about low middling. The attention of purchasers was good and bidding spirited. The particulars are as follows: To John H. Carson, 50 bales each, at $137, 1,38½, 1,39, 140 and 1,41½; Wright & Son, 50 bales each, at $1,39½ and 1,41½; J S Gary & Son, 50 bales at $1 41½; A. Meyer & Co., 20 bales at $1,41; C. Hall, 20 bales at $1,41½; E. Nelson, 9 bales at $1,39½; H. A. Jones, 27 bales at $1 42½ the average price $1,40½, or 3600 ₱ bale. Received, 78 bales and 14 bags.

### Memphis Cotton Market.

The market is without change. Nothing at all doing. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Middling | $1 35@1 38 |
| Strict Middling | 1 30@1 32 |
| Middling | 1 27@1 29 |
| Low Middling | 1 23@1 25 |
| Good Ordinary | 1 20@1 21 |
| Low Ordinary | 1 15@1 17 |

## PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Wednesday, July 13, 1864.

Business was dull yesterday. The sales were few and far between, and buyers manifested no disposition to operate to any extent. The receipts by the river was small, amounting in the aggregate to 545 barrels. The stock on hand is small, both of crude and refined. Our receipts from Oil City are up to Sunday. The receipts of oil at that point was very limited, most of the wells were flowing water instead of oil. In a short time we hope to be able to announce a resumption of oil at the various wells. This will increase the supply and regulate the market, which at present is in a very unsettled condition. Prices, to us, did not seem so firm, and it is extremely doubtful if a round lot would command the present prices. The rates for the various kinds were:

CRUDE—The few barrels that were disposed of was at 45c, packages returned; with the packages 50c was demanded, but we did not learn of any sales at the latter figure.

REFINED OIL—Did not seem so firm to us. We met in our rounds several sellers but no buyers. The stock in the market is said to be small.

RESIDEUM—The market was dull. We heard of no transactions. The stock on hand is not large.

CRUDE OIL—It will not take long to report yesterday's sales. The following is all we could learn, viz: 24 bbls, packages returned, at 45c; 90 do at 45c; 113 bbls do, 45c. These show a slim amount of transactions.

REFINED OIL—The market was inactive. We did not learn of any transactions. A lot of 100 bbls of up river free oil was hunting a purchaser at 85c, but had failed to find one when we left the market.

### Oil Receipts Per Allegheny River.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. R. Davis | 124 | J. Wilkins | 16 |
| J. Lindsay | 35 | H. McKelvey | 90 |
| Penna. Salt Co | 150 | J. McWhinney | 130 |
| Total | | | 545 |

### Imports Oil per A. V. R. R.

GOING EAST.

Lucesco Oil Co., 279 bbls., refined for Philadelphia.

Sellers & Co., 144 bbls refined for New York.

Standard Oil Co, 284 bbls refined for New York.

W. H. Byram, 283 bbls crude for Boston.

Forsythe Brothers & Co., 167 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

R. Knox & Co., 56 bbls benzine for New York.

R. Knox & Co., 110 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

### St. Louis Pig Iron Market.

We quote as closing rates:

PIG METAL.

| | Per ton. |
|---|---|
| Iron Mountain, No. 1, h b | $65 — @70 — |
| do do do 2, h b | 60 — @65 — |
| Pilot Knob, No. 1, h b | 65 — @70 — |
| do do do 2, h b | 60 — @65 — |
| Receipts Pig Iron during past week | 310 tons |
| do do since Jan. 1, 1864 | 10,605 " |
| do during same period 1862 | 8,467 " |

Messrs. Chouteau, Harrison & Valle, quote—

| | Per ton. |
|---|---|
| Cold Blast (Car Wheel) | $75 — @— — |
| Cold Malleable | 80 — @— — |
| Hot Blast No. 1 | 70 — @— — |
| Hot Blast No. 2 | 65 — @— — |
| Bank Ore | 4 — @— — |
| Surface Ore | 3 — @— — |

### Chicago Wool Market.

There is still an active speculative demand for Wool, and the market is buoyant. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fine Light Fleece | 1 00@1 05 |
| Medium Fleece | 95@1 00 |
| Factory Tub Washed | 1 00@1 10 |
| Coarse Fleece | 9@95 |

Sales to-day: 50,000 lbs Prime Fleece (¾ to full blood) at $1 05; 20,000 lbs good do at $1 00; 9,000 lbs yesterday at 95c.

## River Matters.

### Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats

ARRIVED.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Franklin | Carmac | Brownsville |
| Gallatin | Clarke | Brownsville |
| James Reese | Irwin | Elizabeth. |
| Bayard | Peebles | Monon. city. |

DEPARTED.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gallatin | Clarke | Brownsville. |
| Franklin | Carmac | Brownsville. |
| Jas. Reese | Irwin | Elizabeth. |
| Bayard | Peebles | Monon. city. |

WHEELING.

The *Intelligencer* of Tuesday says: The river was at a stand yesterday, with twenty seven inches of water in the channel. A fine looking craft called the Veteran is here from Parkersburg with a load of oil. We believe she has no accommodations for passengers.

CINCINNATI.

Tuesday's *Commercial* says:

The river is swelling slowly. There are four and a half feet hence to Louisville, three and a half feet in the canal, and eighteen inches in the Indiana chute over the Falls. The Lower Ohio is falling, with three and a half feet from Portland to Cairo. There are three feet in the Cumberland at Nashville.

Arrivals and Departures—The New York came in from Louisville, and is loading for Memphis, in place of the Golden Eagle. The Emma No. 2, considerably tattered and torn, arrived from White river, with the machinery of the burned steamer Des Arc. The Highland Chief returned to Gallipolis with a fine trip. A new steamer, the Lewellyn, came in from Memphis, and returns to-day.

BOATS HERE.—The Glide No. 3, from Pittsburgh; and Fitzhugh and Thistle, from Memphis, are among the first boats due here.

THE NYMPH will ply between Portsmouth and Gallipolis, during low water, in connection with the Cincinnati and Portsmouth packet Bostonia No. 3.

It is probable there will be large shipments of Government stores from Cairo to Johnstonsburg, on the Tennessee river. In this event Cairo is a good point to lay up all medium size boats.

By the mark at the Water Works the river had risen six inches during the forty-eight hours preceding yesterday noon, at which time there was five feet ten inches water in the channel.

By the latest reports there was three feet five inches of water in the channel at Louisville and rising; over three feet in the lower Ohio; ten from Cairo to St. Louis; three and a half feet and rising slowly in the Cumberland, and four feet and rising slowly in the Kentucky as far up as Lock No. 3.

The following boats were at the wharf last evening: Ontario, Swallow, Golden Eagle, Pochontus, New Transfer, Anglo Saxon, Kate Robinson, H. A. Honeyer, Magnolia, Ohio No. 3, Highland Chief, Nymph No. 2, Olive, Emma No. 2, Henry Fitzhugh.

The H. A. Honeyer is receiving for St. Louis, the Anglo Saxon and New York for Memphis.

The Government will commence sending freight to Nashville on Wednesday.

The Lewellyn left for Gallipolis yesterday in place of the Highland Chief, which boat will take the place of the Bostona No. 3.

Mr. Dan Lewellyn, formerly clerk of the Kate Robinson, left for Pittsburgh last evening.

NASHVILLE.

STEAMER IDA REES, July 8.—EDS. COM: We arrived unofficially on the 30 and had a tedious time getting to Smithland, which was done by July 3. Here we laid until Wednesday, and after inquiring from Lieutenant Charles Perkins about his order, he told us that we could go up, but at our own risk, as there was no protection from gunboats in the river. We started. Hearing that there was a three foot rise coming, we went as far as Ingram Shoals where we laid up the first night. There was about thirty-four inches water there. The citizens reported it had risen five inches that day. Started next morning and had no trouble. Found thirty-five inches water at the race track, but very difficult to run. Went to foot of Harpeth Shoals, where we laid till next morning. Went over early there being three feet of water there. Arrived at the city about eleven o'clock, being a tolerably fair trip for this stage of water. There is no boat here. Business here is stagnant—none doing. E. A. KELLY.

ST. LOUIS.

The *Union* of Monday says:

The late rise in the Mississippi has rendered the river below in fine condition for boating, there being not less than eleven feet of water at the shoalest point hence to Cairo.

The river is rising at Vicksburg and Natchez and the sand bar opposite the latter city is fast being covered with water.

The Upper Mississippi is falling very slowly at Keokuk and all the way down, with four and a half feet of water in the channel.

There has been no change in the stage of the Missouri for the past few days. It is now higher than at any previous time this season.

We have been led to suppose, from what we were told by steamboat captains that there would be but little water in the Upper Mississippi. The Yankton (Dacotah) *Union* thus speaks of it:

"The river is represented as falling. It must be that a fall at present will be but temporary, as the immense quantities of snow which are represented to have fallen in the mountains, cannot possibly have become exhausted so soon."

Illinois river is now said to be at a lower stage than has been reached before within the past three years. It is still falling, with indications of its soon being too low for navigation.

The Cumberland river has risen sufficiently to make it temporarily navigable for light boats. There are three feet six inches water on the shoals, and still rising.

The heated term continues, and it is with great difficulty boats are enabled to get discharged, and only then by paying laborers Congressman's wages.

Business remains exceedingly dull, with no prospect of an improvement at present. There are a large number of boats laid up, but they are ready at any moment there is the least show for a trip.

The *Democrat* says:

Captain Lee and Mr. William H Thornburg now have the Gladiator entire, having secured on Saturday the interests of J B Reeves and Bart Bowen. She will be provided with repairs.

The Post Boy has proved herself, during her trip in the Missouri, an admirable steamer in running and handling. Beside an unusually good time, she had a fine ship of freight and people down. Her cargo is 87 tons and includes 250 bales of hemp, 1-2 logsheads tobacco, 1,500 sacks corn, and 400 buffalo hides. To St Louis she had sixty cabin passengers, and on the way fifty cabin and forty deck passengers.

The superb steamer Mepham is expected to take her place at the levee to-day.

The ram Switzerland arrived from Carondolet, Where she was repaired.

Among the first boats due are the Hawkeye State, Kate Kearney, Minnehaha, Sunshine, Lasalle, Kate Bruner, Warsaw and G. W. Graham.

The Bart Able passed Evansville on Friday, on her way to St. Louis.

The Columbia will leave Pittsburgh for St. Louis on the first rise. She was built by Capts. Sam. and Wm. Dean.

Capt. J. C. Anawalt will also come here with his fine boat.

The Charlie Chester, Capt. Ben. Johnson, will try to get along without waiting for a rise.

Freights to Vicksburg and New Orleans have advanced since our last report. Flour, groceries, &c., to Vicksburg, 32 ₱ bbl; whisky, &c., $3 50; pork and beef, $2 25; weight freight, $1 to $1 25 ₱ 100 lbs; flour, &c., to New Orleans, $1 50; pork and beef, $2 75; weight freight, 75c to $1; hogs, $1 50 ₱ head; sheep, $8; cattle, mule and horses, $15; whisky, &c., $8.

The rates to Memphis are rather unsettled. We quote heavy weight freight at 45c ₱ 100 lbs; light 40, 50c; flour and meal ₱ bbl, 60c; salt, 75c; whisky and beer, $1; cattle, mules and horses, $6 ₱ head.


GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSIONS TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

One of the following splendid first class steamers viz: Cleveland, Illinois, Northern Light, Iron City Traveler, Meteor, Iron Sides, Lac La Belle and Pewabic, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, at 8 o'clock, p. m., each day of the week except Saturday and Sunday, and Detroit, Michigan, on the following day at 2 o'clock, p. m., through the months of July and August making

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| Cash Capital | $500,000 00 |
| Surplus March 1st, 1864 | 222,219 20 |
| Assets | $722,219 20 |

Stephen Crowell, President; Edgar W. Crowell, Vice President; Philander Shaw, Secretary.

The Washington Fire Insurance Co.,
of New York, No. 172 Broadway.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash Capital | $400,000 |
| Assets Feb. 1, 1864 | 582,000 |

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JUNE 7, 1864.

The attention of Merchants, Bankers, Manufacturers, &c., is called to the fact that we have now in press, and will issue on the 15th day of July, the

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This work has been carefully and thoroughly revised to date, and will contain over

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